The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3908. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Amendments to the School System of this City.

New Mode of Appointing Teachers. New Regulations, Etc.

MR. BENEDICT'S BILL BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

IN ASSEMBLY, March 18, 1864.

AN ACT, relative to Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Introduced by Assistant Clerk by Mr. Benedict — read twice, and referred to the Committee on Cities, Assembly and Common Schools, Senate — printed from the manuscript, and ordered to be printed.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The City of New-York is hereby divided into seven senatorial districts, to be called the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, and into Fourteen Wards, to be called the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, and Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards.

Third District—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards.
Fourth District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.
Fifth District—Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards.
Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.
Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

SEC. 2. At every Charter election in the said City there shall be elected, in each senatorial district, one Commissioner of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of three years; and in each senatorial district one Inspector of Common Schools for each of the Wards which are included within such senatorial district, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of two years; and in each senatorial district one Inspector of Common Schools for each of the Wards which are included within such senatorial district, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of one year; and in each senatorial district one Trustee of Common Schools for each of the Wards which are included within such senatorial district, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of three years; and in each senatorial district one Trustee of Common Schools for each of the Wards which are included within such senatorial district, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of two years; and in each senatorial district one Trustee of Common Schools for each of the Wards which are included within such senatorial district, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of one year; and in each senatorial district one Trustee of Common Schools for each of the Wards which are included within such senatorial district, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term prescribed by this act.

SEC. 3. At every Charter election in the said City there shall be elected, in each school district one Commissioner of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of three years; and in each school district one Inspector of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of two years; and in each school district one Inspector of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of one year; and in each school district one Trustee of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of three years; and in each school district one Trustee of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of two years; and in each school district one Trustee of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of one year; and in each school district one Trustee of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term prescribed by this act. And no school officer shall be appointed in the said City except as provided by this act, and no person shall at the same time hold more than one school office.

SEC. 4. On the second Wednesday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the Mayor of the City shall nominate to the Board of Education one person for each school district as an Inspector of Common Schools in the district, for the term of three years, from and after the first day of January then next. The Board of Education shall, on the first Wednesday in December, twenty-one days next before the appointment of each of the persons nominated, and every person who shall receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the whole board, shall be appointed. If any of the persons so nominated shall fail to receive the votes of a majority of the whole board, the Mayor shall nominate another person in the place of the person so failing until the appointment shall be made for each district, in the manner and for the term prescribed in this section.

SEC. 5. If on the second Wednesday in January next there shall be in any school district more than two Inspectors of Common Schools in office by regular election, the Board of Education shall select two of them, and such of the said Inspectors as are not selected shall immediately cease to hold office. After such selection the number of Inspectors has been made, the Board of Education shall select by lot one of the two Inspectors in each district, to office by regular election, and the Inspector selected shall be an Inspector for the district, and hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, and the Inspector not selected shall cease to hold office unless the Board of Education shall appoint him an Inspector for the district, in which case he shall hold office until the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 6. Vacancies in school offices shall be filled as follows: If there shall be less than three Commissioners of Common Schools in any district, every vacancy shall be filled in the case of a Commissioner until the first day of January next after the happening of the vacancy, by the Inspectors of the aforesaid district in the Ward in which the vacancy exists, in the manner provided by this act for the appointment of Inspectors; and if there shall be less than five Trustees in any Ward, every vacancy shall be filled by the Mayor and a majority of the Inspectors for the district in which the Ward is included, until the first day of January next. Every vacancy in the office of a Commissioner or Trustee, occurring more than twenty days previous to any charter election, shall be filled at the next charter election for that portion of the term in which the vacancy exists remaining after the first day of January then next.

SEC. 7. The officers to be held by virtue of this act shall be subject to the same laws and regulations in all respects, so far as the same may be applicable, as those which govern the charter elections in said City; but the ballots for school officers shall be indorsed, "School Officers, &c.," and deposited in a separate box. Every person voted for to fill a vacancy in a school office shall be designated in the ballot by the words, "To fill a vacancy," written or printed immediately over his name, or, if there be more than one vacancy to be filled, in the office of Trustee in any Ward, by the words "to fill vacancy of ——— years."

SEC. 8. Every school officer shall, at the time of his election or appointment, be a resident of the district or Ward for which he is elected or appointed, and every school officer removing from the City, shall thereby vacate his office.

The Board of Education shall be judges of the election and qualification of its members.

SEC. 9. Every person elected or appointed to a school office in said City shall, before entering on the duties of his office, and within fifteen days after the commencement of the term for which he is elected, or from the time of being notified of his appointment to fill a vacancy, take the corporate oath before the Clerk of the Board of Education, the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of this State, and the oath of office to which any person who shall omit to take and file such oath within the time and in the manner above prescribed, may have been elected or appointed, shall be deemed to have refused to accept the said office.

SEC. 10. The first section of an act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, and so much of all other acts heretofore passed as is amendatory of the said section, are hereby repealed; but this section shall not affect the continuance in office of the present school officers, nor their powers or duties.

SEC. 11. The Public Schools in said City shall be classified as Grammar, Primary and Evening Schools, and teachers for the said schools shall be appointed as follows: Principals and Vice-principals by the Board of Education, upon the written nomination of a majority of the Trustees of the Ward, stating that the nomination was agreed to at a meeting of the Board of Trustees at which a majority of the whole number in office were present. Other teachers, and also janitors, shall be appointed by a majority of the Trustees for the Ward at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. Any teacher may be removed by the Board of Education upon the recommendation of the City Superintendent, or a majority of the Trustees for the Ward. The Board of Education for the City of New-York shall appoint two persons for the district. The Board of Education for any Ward, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of Trustees in office, may discontinue teachers employed therein other than principals and Vice-principals, and may also remove janitors, provided the removal is approved in writing by a majority of the Inspectors for the district; and provided further, that any teacher so discontinued shall have a right to appeal to the Board of Education, under such rules as it may prescribe, and the said Board shall have power, notwithstanding the action of the Trustees, to reinstate the teacher.

SEC. 12. Subdivision three of section two of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3. To prescribe such general rules and regulations as the Board of Education may establish to examine into the qualifications of persons proposed as teachers in any of the schools under the charge of the Board. Such examination shall be conducted by the City Superintendent of Schools, or such one of his assistants as he may designate, in the presence of at least two Inspectors of Common Schools, who shall be designated for the purpose by the by-laws of the Board of Education. Licenses shall be granted to those persons found upon such examination to be entitled thereto, which shall be in the form prescribed by the said by-laws, shall be signed by the City Superintendent, and by the Inspectors designated for the purpose by them, who shall certify that they were present at the examination, and concur in granting the licenses. The license of any teacher may be revoked for any cause affecting the morality or competency of the teacher, by the written certificate of the City Superintendent, and the written concurrence of two of the Inspectors for the district in which the teacher is employed; but no such action shall be taken until at least ten days previous notice has been given to the teacher, nor until a hearing of the matter has been allowed; nor shall it take effect until such certificate of revocation has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, and a copy served upon the teacher. It shall be the duty of the City Superintendent to reexamine any teacher upon the written request of any two Inspectors of the district, or three trustees of the Ward in which the teacher is employed. Any teacher whose license has been revoked as aforesaid may appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, within ten days after service of a copy of the certificate of revocation, by the service of a written notice of appeal upon the City Superintendent; and in case such appeal is taken, the teacher shall not be disqualified until the revocation is confirmed by the State Superintendent. The City Superintendent, in his annual report to the Board of Education, shall include a list of the licenses granted and revoked by him.

SEC. 13. Section 23 of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 23. The Board of Education may, with the consent of a majority of the Trustees for the Ward, or without such consent, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Education, discontinue any grammar, primary, evening or colored school; and the Board may also authorize the establishment of a new school upon the written application of a majority of the Trustees for the Ward. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to decide finally upon such application within thirty days after the same is presented to it; and if the said board shall omit to do so, or shall deny the application, and a majority of the Inspectors for the district shall certify that there is probable cause for granting the application, the Trustees may appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose decision in the matter shall be binding upon all parties, and if adverse to the application, the same shall not be renewed during the term of one year next thereafter.

SEC. 14. The seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as subsequently amended, and subdivision four, of section eight, of the same act, are hereby repealed, but this section shall not take effect until the first day of January next.

SEC. 15. The second subdivision of the tenth section of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as subsequently amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. Under such general rules and regulations, and subject to such limitations as the Board of Education may prescribe to conduct and manage the said schools; to furnish all needful supplies therefor, and to make all needful repairs, alterations and additions in and to the school premises.

SEC. 16. The Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall respectively possess and exercise the powers and duties which the Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools now lawfully possess and exercise, except as is herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect immediately.

A BRAVE DRUMMER BOY.—ORION P. HOWE, of Waukegan, Ill., drummer boy to the Fifty-fifth Volunteers of that State, has just been appointed to fill a vacancy in the Naval School at Newport. The following extract from a letter written by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN to Secretary STANTON, detailing an incident which transpired during the assault upon the rebel works at Vicksburgh, on May 19, doubtless, secures the boy's promotion:

"When the assault at Vicksburgh was at its height, on the 19th of May, and I was in front near the road which formed my line of attack, this young lad came up to me, wounded and bleeding, with a good healthy boy's cry. 'Gen. SHERMAN, send some cartridges to Col. MALMROSE; the men are nearly all out.' 'What is the matter, my boy?' 'They shot me in the leg, Sir, but I can go to the hospital. Send the cartridges right away.' Even where we stood the shot fell thick, and I told him to go to the rear at once. I would attend to the cartridges, and off he limped. Just before he disappeared on the hill he turned and called as loud as he could, 'Caliber 54.' I have not seen the lad since, and his Colonel, MALMROSE, on inquiry, gives me his address as above, and says he is a bright, intelligent boy, with a fair preliminary education.

What arrested my attention then was, and what renewed my memory of the fact now, is that one so young, carrying a musket-ball wound through his leg, should have found his way to me on that fatal spot, and delivered his message, not forgetting the very important part even of the caliber of his musket, 54, which you know is an usual one.

I'll warrant that the boy has in him the elements of a man, and I commend him to the Government as one worthy the fostering care of some one of its national institutions."

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION TO YALE COLLEGE.—We are authorized to announce that Mr. Augustus R. Sumner, of New Haven, (whose endowment of a Professorship of Modern Languages in Yale College, was made public not long ago,) has offered to make another important donation to that institution. He proposed to erect upon the College square, at the corner of Chapel and High streets, if the College corporation will consent, a building adapted for receiving collections in the various departments of the Fine Arts, and also for giving instruction in the history, principles and methods of Art. Such a foundation will be of great value to the College, not only from the refining and elevating influence of well-selected collections of works of art, but also from the important aid which they confer in historical, archæological and literary studies. Such a generous and unexpected addition to the resources of the College will give new confidence to its friends, that the future of the institution will be not less useful and honorable than its past. We congratulate our entire community on this munificent gift.—*New-Haven Palladium, March 26.*

—The London *Review* says: "Who is to publish Her Majesty's new book? The first publication from the royal pen was issued, we believe, in 1834, when the Princess ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA was in her sixteenth year. It was a small volume of poetry—more pamphlet—and was only distributed amongst the immediate members of the royal circle. A copy was sold at the sale of the library of the Princess ELIZABETH about two years since. That Her Majesty is engaged upon a literary undertaking connected with the history of her reign has certainly been stated in various continental journals, which, upon all matters relative to the proceedings of royalty in this country, appear to possess some secret sources of information not open to the home journals.

LYNCH LAW IN NEVADA.

Wretched Condition of Society—Reign of the Rascals—The People's Retribution.

From the Esmeralda (Nevada Territory) Star, of Feb. 17.

Eight days ago the people of Aurora, after a long week's patience, executed summary justice upon four as murderous villains as were ever brought to the scaffold, to die at the end of a rope. A state of affairs had existed here, almost amounting to a reign of terror, for nearly two years, but it never assumed an organized shape until the town became incorporated. An election was held, and the Town Council was composed of as good men as we could boast; but the office of Marshal being an elective one, the ruffians were successful in placing their own man in office, owing to the fact that there were four or five candidates running. Under the Marshal been sworn in, then the worst villains that ever infested a community were appointed policemen, and, with but few exceptions, they were composed of as hard a set of criminals as ever went unhung. It is quarrel sprung up at any time, a resort to the pistol and knife was made at once, and murder, both night and day, became the general order of things. The gambling hells of the town were crowded at all hours by these ruffians, who were ready to pick a quarrel with any man, no matter who he might be. Were any of them arrested, no matter how heinous the offense, they were released on the following day, as no complainant could be got to appear in the District Court against him. Any good man going about his business in the street and having to turn the corners was in danger of receiving a flying bullet from some drunken brute, who was ready to be a policeman as anything else. Miners would hurriedly transact their business on coming into town toward evening, and then go home to remain there, not venturing into the streets after dark. Prominent mining companies would employ these ruffians to do their fighting, either to maintain possession of what mines they owned, or to get possession of others; and so long as their claims were held in litigation and their suits were to come off before the District Court, each mining company would have its band of perjurers and ruffians to swear to their claims through. These influences so terrified people to think that they had the full control of our mining interests and municipal affairs, so far as the public peace was concerned. Men fell by the pistol and bullet even in open daylight and on our most public streets; still the assassins would escape punishment and boldly walk our streets, flourishing their weapons and uttering imprecations in the vilest language with the most insulting impunity. Thieves, and men who would be found gambling with the Pi-Ute Indians on the sidewalks, were appointed Deputy Marshals, to collect the town fines, and then put the money in their own pockets, never rendering an account of it afterwards. No honest man, who regarded the value of his own life, dared to make a complaint in a court of justice to bring these fellows to an account.

A little over two months ago, the office of Marshal was declared vacant, by reason of that officer having for some months absented himself from the town. A new election was held, and D. H. Pine, the present incumbent, was elected. He entered upon his duties with an earnestness and zeal worthy of the highest commendation. New policemen were appointed and affairs soon assumed a better appearance. Numerous arrests were made in spite of the most dogged resistance to the officers. But the organized band of ruffians were determined to resist to the death the officers who might use proper means to enforce the laws regulations of the town government. The sheriff was resisted, and even one of the policemen was deliberately shot at when attempting to arrest one of them, and came very near being shot in the groin. These villains were determined to overrule the officers at all hazards. So long as they did not molest peaceable citizens, their shooting and killing one another, was borne with by the people with utter indifference and to a certain degree the press remained silent. But when the guardians of the peace were threatened and the public peace endangered, then every good citizen felt it to be his duty to aid and encourage the public officers. Then the ruffians became more insolent and defiant. A few leading citizens formed themselves into an association for the purpose of assisting the officers in their duty when called upon. This only served to rouse their anger still more, and they determined to throw the gauntlet at the feet of the people, daring them to pick it up. This was done by the cruel and cold-blooded murder of W. R. Johnson, in one of our most public streets—a man universally respected and beloved, and against whom nothing could be found, save that he sent a man after a horse-thief who had stolen his horse before his own door in daylight.

The volcano of public feeling which had long been pent up, at last burst forth. The wrath of a long-suffering and outraged people could no longer be controlled. The people decided that justice should be meted out to the cold-blooded assassins. The Sheriff, Marshal and Constable, with all their deputies, were aided by the people in making arrests and guarding the doors of their prisons. Every information which could be given throwing the least light upon the murder was promptly given. They left their occupations almost universally for the public good. The mills were stopped, stores were closed, the saloons and drill in the tunnels and shafts were no longer heard, and, moved by a common impulse, every good citizen became at once transformed into a soldier and shouldered his musket for the common defence. It was proposed to have a special term of the District Court held to try the murderers when the Coroner's Jury had performed its duty; but the people knew that an application for a change of venue would be granted, to be followed by the release of the murderers, as no jury would be found willing to go to Carson to give evidence against them, and thereby insure his death. The people were determined that the assassins should not leave the town alive. The innocent should go unharmed, but the guilty must be punished. After a long week's patience had been endured and guard duty both night and day had been performed, the jury rendered a clear and explicit verdict, pronouncing four of the villains as participants and one as accessory. They declared with one unanimous voice that the principals should suffer death. They organized themselves into a citizens' regiment, elected their field and line officers, declared martial law and proceeded, calmly and determinedly, to execute the sentence passed upon the murderers. Everything was carried out in a quiet and orderly manner. Justice was done, and the people rejoiced.

The Contra Costa *Gazette* then gives an account of murders projected by these assassins, and adds:

These are three of the murders that were to be committed, and some of the assassins are not yet hung. We are still pursuing our investigations, and we trust that the rope in town will not give out until all these damnable villains get their just deserts. The work of the people is not more than half done, and we trust that a full and entire investigation of these matters will be made, that every ruffian shall be compelled to leave the town, and all who have been implicated in any way with these murders shall be made to leave this district, either by the Carson road or Buckley and Daly's cut-off.

The work performed thus far is well done, and should by no means stop. Compel every ruffian to leave the town. Close the gambling hells. Sustain the public officers in the discharge of their duties. Then we will have a town noted for its good order, and all our interests will prosper, because the security of life and property is made certain. Let our sister cities and towns of the Territory commence where we have left off, and follow our example. They have now an opportunity to do it, and let the people's war cry be all over Nevada.—*Hang for accessories; and for outlaws beside.*

Since the organization of the Citizens' Regiment in this City, order reigns supreme. People go to bed much earlier than usual, sleep sounder, get up earlier, do more work, and the general impression is, that our camp cannot help but prosper under the new arrangements. At one time to call a person "go to Aurora" was equivalent to telling him to take the departure for the infernal regions, where dwell the devil and his imps. Surely a remarkable change has taken place in a very short time.

Water as Fuel.

Strange phenomena does the cunning brain of man develop. Coal and wood are about to lose their prestige, and Water, with which we have all along fought fire, will, to a great extent, take their place, for it has been practically found that it *will burn.*

Dr. W. F. REGAN, of Troy, N. Y., a well-known chemist, has demonstrated the fact that water will burn, or rather that its elements can be cheaply decomposed and used to economical advantage in all places where coal or wood are used for fuel. Substances containing carbon taking the place in the fire which a wick does in a lamp, and water supplying a great portion of the elements necessary to elevate heat. This discovery has been practically demonstrated in the City of Troy to complete satisfaction, and Dr. REGAN, who is a native of Ireland, and has followed the profession of a chemist for many years, is confident that his claims to the public favor, despite its reality and great value. The apparatus, which has been patented by Dr. REGAN, seems to be perfectly practicable and applicable to all apparatus where coal or wood is used for fuel, and the saving by its use is shown in many cases to reach the high figures of seventy-five per cent; while, it is claimed, that in no case has it fallen below fifty per cent, the quality of the heat being very much improved. A stove exhibiting this singular combination may be seen in operation at the office of T. D. RICHARDSON & Co., No. 82 Nassau-street, (in the rear of the Market Savings Bank,) who have opened stock books and are organizing a stock company to introduce the patent and bring it before the public at once. This invention is equally applicable in all apparatus for consuming coal—from a coal stove to an ocean steamer—and its magnitude may be imagined when it is understood that by its application to a large class ocean steamer, the saving in coal and storage will be ten thousand dollars each trip.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

Enlistments in the Marine Corps and Naval Services.

The following important order has been ordered by A. A. Provost-Marshal Gen. HAYS:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 12.—In accordance with a Resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service, approved Feb. 24, 1864, Provost-Marshals, in addition to their other duties, will recruit for the Naval service and the Marine Corps.

1. Upon the application of any person to be enlisted in the naval service, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such person to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest naval rendezvous, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the commanding officer thereof, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the naval rendezvous, and been examined, the commanding officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

2. When any person between the ages of 18 and 35, and not less than five feet four inches high, (veteran soldiers that have served one full enlistment, and are of robust health, may be taken at 40 years of age,) applies to be enlisted in the Marine Corps, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such person to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest recruiting rendezvous for the Marine Corps, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the recruiting officer thereat, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the rendezvous, and been examined, the Marine Recruiting Officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

3. Separate abstracts and accounts for subsisting and lodging, and for the transportation of these persons to the rendezvous, will be kept by Provost-Marshals, and will be sent at the end of every month direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

4. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted into the Naval service receive an advance of three months' pay as bounty, to be refunded from any prize-money to which they may be entitled. This advance bounty will be paid by the naval officers. Recruits enlisting in the Marine Corps do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize-money. Men for the Naval service or Marine Corps are received on the quotas for draft the same as men for the army.

5. The rendezvous established for the Naval service are as follows, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Erie, Penn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., and Cairo, Ill.

The rendezvous established for the Marine Corps are as follows, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard; Boston, Mass., Navy-yard; Brooklyn, L. I., Navy-yard; Philadelphia, Penn., Navy-yard; Baltimore, Md., receiving ship *Allegheny*; Cairo, Ill., Navy-yard; and Washington, D. C., Marine Barracks.

7. Provost-Marshals will give proper publicity, by short advertisements, to the subject of recruiting for the Navy and Marine Corps, and the Provost-Marshal's bills therefor direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Regulating and Facilitating Transfer Enlistments.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, March 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, and in order to regulate and facilitate transfer enlistments from the army to the navy, the following regulations will be observed:

Persons Eligible for Transfer.—Any soldier now in, or hereafter coming into the military service of the United States, by voluntary enlistment, or by draft, who is, first, by vocation a mariner; second, an ordinary seaman, or not less than two years sea service; third, an able seaman, or not less than four years sea service.

In the absence of any other proof, the applicant will make oath before any Magistrate, Provost-Marshal or United States officer, as to his sea service, indicating whether in the merchant or naval service.

The term of such enlistment shall not be for less than one unexpired term of the existing military enlistment, nor for less than one year.

Any bounty money or advance pay which any person so enlisting, from the army into the navy, may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from any prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service.

Every officer commanding a company, regiment, post, recruiting rendezvous or detachment in this department, shall forward all applications made to him for transfer, as above, together with the necessary proofs, through the proper authorities, to the headquarters of the department. All such applicants shall be retained at the post or depot until the decision of the department Commander is made known.

As fast as applicants are approved and selections made, the men will be sent to designated stations in the most expeditious manner, under suitable conduct. The officer in charge of detachments will be furnished with complete and separate descriptive lists, containing statements of pay, bounty and clothing received and due, which will be turned over with the men to the commandant of the naval station.

Upon being accepted at the naval station, the men will be dropped from the rolls of their companies as "transferred to the navy by enlistment;" but if rejected for physical disability, or for not having seen the prescribed sea service, they will be sent back to their companies or depots, and if guilty of fraud or misrepresentations in their applications, the expense of transportation will be charged against their pay.

The names of men so rejected, and the reasons of such rejection, which will be indorsed on their descriptive lists by the Commandant of the naval station, together with the expenses of transportation, will be forwarded to these headquarters.

All applications and communications relative to such transfers, will be forwarded to these headquarters, directed to Capt. DANIEL D. T. CUSHING, who is hereby designated to examine into and determine upon them.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Ass't Adj.-Gen.

Enlistments in the Naval Service.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 14.

Gen. Wm. Schouler, Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 9th inst., relative to credits for men enlisting in the navy, I am instructed to say:

1. Credits for men who enlisted in the naval service and whose names are borne on the enrollment lists as in the naval service when enrolled, will be allowed on the present call for 500,000 men.

2. The commanding officers of naval rendezvous and recruiting stations are required to report the number of men enlisting and the place to which they are to be credited.

3. Those enlisting after the enrollment and prior to the passage of the act approved Feb. 24, cannot be credited under the provisions of section two of that act, unless their names are borne on the enrollment lists.

Your ob't servant,
HENRY E. MAYNADIER, Captain U.S.A.,
In Charge of Enrolment Bureau.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.—We this day present our readers with the first of a series of very brilliant articles now being published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and intended as an analysis and review of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S history of his military career. These articles have been called forth by the recent report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, evidently intended as a political manifesto, and RIVING so partial and incorrect a view of the merits of that much overrated officer, that it is necessary, for the sakes of truth, to investigate the other side of the question. These articles in the TIMES are written with excessive clearness and truth, and in the total absence of anything like bitter invective or partisanship. A more unanswerable argument against the fulsome pretense that have been set up in favor of the "Little Napoleon," was never yet even laid before the public, and we duly ask unprejudiced mind to follow closely these reasonings in these papers without coming to the conclusion that never were more splendid opportunities thrown away, or more dazzling chances of fame squandered than by Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, while commanding the Army of the Potomac.—*Fredonia Censor, March 16.*

NEW BOOKS.

In the absence of any books of very remarkable character, the usual forces of our publishers evince considerable activity in catering for the tastes of the reading world, and testify to the existence of a lively general demand for books.

A good Novel has become a luxury, if not a necessary of life, in most of us, pretty certain to be enjoyed in proportion to its rarity. The NEW NOVELIST, by W. G. WILLS, (New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS,) may be recommended as all who find time, in rambling very leisurely the roundabout regions of it a thrill of fiction. It affords, also, several varieties of incident, distinctive strength of narrative, and well discriminated, and a plot satisfactorily unravelled, to keep awake the reader's expectation up to a pleasurable pitch of excitement. Though written for a purpose—by which the impunity of the English legislature by which a debt is recognized as giving evidence either for or against her husband in any criminal case whatsoever—the special object is not obtruded upon the reader, but is developed naturally in the course of the story. Mr. WILLS' name is not so well known as present in this country as a novelist as it promises to be. We think few will read THE NEW NOVELIST without desiring to make acquaintance with his other works.

—*Rose & Rona*, by WILLIAM W. STORY, after being long inquired for in vain by those who remembered some appreciative chapters in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is at last given to the American public by Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., in two neatly printed volumes, drawn by the quiet elegance of their unpractical ornamentation to proceed from a London press. The combination of the literary and the artistic talent is rare in any age. Art is a jealous mistress, requiring the exclusive devotion of its followers. Mr. STORY is one of the gifted few, possessing in equal perfection the eye of a painter, the pen of an accomplished writer, in addition to the mastery over the most arduous materials of art, which have raised him to a position of great eminence among the first living sculptors of the world. *Rose & Roman Trifles*, as the author tells us in question is, is a picture carefully elaborated and lovingly executed upon, of the exterior characteristics of the city and daily life of the people of Rome, delineated by one prompt to catch the picturesque points of view that even the most ordinary circumstances of every-day existence affords to a stranger in that land of old memories. Artists in fit by are the true Letts-eaters. After a prolonged sojourn there, among other parts of the world seems tame and colorless, and the effect of one more pervading civilization is dull and insipid compared with the vivid contrasts the startling transitions, the incongruities of *condition reflected in outward appearance*, that have to all ages distinguished the Italians as a people from the more northern European races. In other respects the taste for the fine arts seems to originate with, and more properly belong to, the higher classes, and *upside-down* and by them and painful degree. In Italy, alone, it is an instinct of the mass of the population finding continual room for expansion in the mode of life—less harrassing and exacting than ours—freely indulged in, according to the natural temperament of southern races. Few people have had opportunities for forming a judgment equal to those of Mr. STORY, and he says, when speaking of their constant habit of song while at their work: "I feel quite sure that these people are more easily pleased, contented with less, less morose, and less envious of the rank above them, than we are. The demon of dissatisfaction never harries them. They live upon sunshine, and love it, and love it are susceptible to the least touch of beauty; are ardent, if not enduring, in their affections; and, unless pushed and perverted, are very persuasive and reasonable." Such a temperament undoubtedly affords the possessor a compensation for the want of the higher aims, the pangs matters, that accompany the discipline of doing and suffering, involved in our Saxon-long race for money, fame or distinction of any kind. As a graphic and artistic picture of the main parts and customs of a people, *Rose & Roma* may be placed on the same shelf with LEAR'S *Modern Egyptians*, and it would be difficult to name a third work where the same object is attained with equal success. Though Mr. STORY'S subject is professedly the present city and its inhabitants, the shadow of the mighty past broods over all, deepening the sense of interest, and lending a charm and significance to ordinary objects nowhere else in the world to be felt so strongly as in Italy and at Rome. "The air seems to keep a sort of spiritual scent or trail of these old deeds, and so make them more real here than elsewhere. The Ghosts of History haunt their ancient habitations. Invisible companions walk with us through the silent deserted streets of Pompeii. Vague voices call to us from the shattered tombs of the Via Appia. Sensuous robes sweep along the rich mosaics of the lately unearthed Villa at Ostia. The past hovers like sweet mists around the present. Places as well as persons have lives and influences, touching our natures in mysterious issues. Haunted by its echoes, approved and deodorized by the fierce simoom of its Empire, Rome, silent, grave, and meditative, sits over its past wrapped in the pontifical robes of the Church." These eloquent words will show in what spirit the author undertakes his task. It is to portray neither Monumental Rome, Artistic Rome, Rome Papal or Christian, or any of the special aspects in which the city is usually viewed, but rather a combination of all these elements that go to *its* influence and lend shape and color to Present Rome, Rome of the People—the women, the children, street music, beggars, dinner, business, marriages, ballads, &c. Everything that can illustrate these and kindred subjects is to be found in Mr. STORY'S book, and it is unnecessary to say how frequently classical antiquities are illustrated by modern usages. Even Rome itself is submitting to the great law of change. Our author says: "Day by day the shaggy Roman walls are wearing out, and within the fifteen years that I have known it much that was picturesque and popular has been obliterated." In proportion to his fondness for the Italians is his dislike to the French—the great disturbers of European nationalities. "The occupation of the French soldiery has not improved the morals of Rome; the Gallic hat and bonnet and the curse of crinoline have invaded its streets. The soldiers are the women from the country who are dressed in the costumes of their native towns, and by their fastenings have forced many to put them aside, for nothing in their cave is beautiful save their own ridiculous dresses. The Rome of fifty years back scarcely survives even in the Trastevere quarter. These facts, distressing to the painter and the student of the picturesque, will materially widen the value of *Rose & Roma* as a record and enduring memorial of a vanishing state of things. In an appendix, Mr. STORY examines the vexed question of the population of the Ancient City, and decides from an examination of existing data that the estimate which allows *four millions* of inhabitants to it, at the height of its prosperity, is not only unexaggerated but probably understates the truth.

—*The Laws and Principles of Whist*, stated and explained, and its Practice Illustrated; on an Original System, by means of Hands, played consecutively through; by CAVENDISH. (New-York, D. APPLETON & Co.) is an elegant little pocket quarto, whose purpose is sufficiently explained by its title, while the satisfactory imprint, "*Fifth Edition*," testifies to its favorable reception by the public. Every one remembers CAVENDISH'S admirable exposure of the errors which confessed, his ignorance of the game.

"Young Irish wind a-ed will ask wealth you for" although What has never enjoyed in this country the opportunity to social circles rewarded as it is Europe, a preliminary knowledge of the game is a positively accomplishment that no one will regret possessing. CAVENDISH'S treatise is probably the best extant for acquiring this knowledge. It is admirably lucid, compared with some of the works on the subject, (which look like books on the differential calculus,) and contains nothing that need deter the student—for Whist has its students and professed masters, equitable lucidity is a matter of progressive importance the terms of the science in a manner to delight CHARLES LAMB'S Mrs. BATTLE, whose other delight was a quiet fire, a clean hearth, and the rigor of the game.

—*Thackeray, the Humorist and the Man of Letters.*—*The Story of his Life and Literary Labors*, by THOMAS TAYLOR. (New-York, G. ARCHER & Co.) is offered, in filling an indispensable place between the newspaper, or review article, and the more elaborate biography, which many are supposed to seek after. Though it professes to be but a compilation from the characteristic notices, now for the first time gathered together, the compiler has evinced sufficient discrimination to collect many finely reading of THACKERAY that have been made known to readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES in the two articles published in this paper. It does not appear that the writer of Mr. TAYLOR, possessed any personal acquaintance with THACKERAY, and there is none additional light thrown on his personal career, though some curious facts among old magazines and newspapers have been unearthed by a very new book concerning his writings. The most interesting of these is, that in 1840, when the Corn-hill, he contributed to four Reed-long race for money, fame or distinction of any kind. As a graphic and artistic picture of the main parts and customs of a people, *Rose & Roma* may be placed on the same shelf with *Lear's Modern Egyptians*, and it would be difficult to name a third work where the same object is attained with equal success. Though Mr. STORY'S subject is professedly the present city and its inhabitants, the shadow of the mighty past broods over all, deepening the sense of interest, and lending a charm and significance to ordinary objects nowhere else in the world to be felt so strongly as in Italy and at Rome. "The air seems to keep a sort of spiritual scent or trail of these old deeds, and so make them more real here than elsewhere. The Ghosts of History haunt their ancient habitations. Invisible companions walk with us through the silent deserted streets of Pompeii. Vague voices call to us from the shattered tombs of the Via Appia. Sensuous robes sweep along the rich mosaics of the lately unearthed Villa at Ostia. The past hovers like sweet mists around the present. Places as well as persons have lives and influences, touching our natures in mysterious issues. Haunted by its echoes, approved and deodorized by the fierce simoom of its Empire, Rome, silent, grave, and meditative, sits over its past wrapped in the pontifical robes of the Church." These eloquent words will show in what spirit the author undertakes his task. It is to portray neither Monumental Rome, Artistic Rome, Rome Papal or Christian, or any of the special aspects in which the city is usually viewed, but rather a combination of all these elements that go to *its* influence and lend shape and color to Present Rome, Rome of the People—the women, the children, street music, beggars, dinner, business, marriages, ballads, &c. Everything that can illustrate these and kindred subjects is to be found in Mr. STORY'

The New-York Times, Saturday, April 2, 1864.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Treatise on Cure Moral Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish you would, though it be in the columns of your paper, remind the Government that a large amount of our taxes is expended in the support of prisons and penitentiary asylums with cadaverous inmates, who, even if they were not criminals when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Lunatic Asylums, which are filled with persons who, if they were not insane when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Almshouses, which are filled with persons who, if they were not paupers when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Hospitals, which are filled with persons who, if they were not sick when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for the Blind, which are filled with persons who, if they were not blind when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, which are filled with persons who, if they were not deaf and dumb when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Idiots, which are filled with persons who, if they were not idiots when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Inebriates, which are filled with persons who, if they were not inebriates when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Orphans, which are filled with persons who, if they were not orphans when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Foundlings, which are filled with persons who, if they were not foundlings when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Reformatory Schools, which are filled with persons who, if they were not reformatory when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Juvenile Delinquents, which are filled with persons who, if they were not juvenile delinquents when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Refuges, which are filled with persons who, if they were not refuges when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Magdalens, which are filled with persons who, if they were not Magdalens when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Incurables, which are filled with persons who, if they were not incurables when they entered, would become so from the influences of the place. Then, there are the Asylums for Idiots, which are filled with persons who, if they were not idiots

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Continued Advance of General Smith's Army.

SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR AT NATCHITOCHES.

Capture of Four Guns and Two Hundred and Ten Prisoners.

FRANKLIN EVACUATED BY OUR FORCES.

Departure of Gen. Banks for the Front.

General Franklin's Forces Moving Westward.

The steamships *Calhoun* and *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans on the evening of the 29th of March, arrived at this port yesterday.

Franklin, La., has been evacuated, by our forces, and the Government stores there removed to Brashear City.

The *Era* of the 28th says:

On the 21st of March Gen. MOWER made a reconnoissance up Red River as far as Natchitoches, where the rebel force was outflanked, and two hundred prisoners and four cannon captured. Natchitoches is sixty miles above Alexandria, and refugees from there state that large quantities of cotton, etc., remain on the plantations in that vicinity.

Another later account states that the affair took place at Bayou Rapids, twenty miles from Alexandria, and besides the above captures, large numbers of horses, mules, etc., were taken. Col. H. S. SANFORD was severely wounded in the leg. The rebel force was part of Gen. SMITH'S infantry, and our force was a portion of Gen. LEE'S cavalry.

The weather on Red River was cold, and the water in the river rising rapidly, which will much facilitate gunboat movements.

The troops were in fine spirits.

Natchitoches is the white town of the parish of the same name, and is situated on Red River, seventy-five miles above Alexandria. It is 143 miles northwest of Baton Rouge. It is one of the oldest towns in Louisiana, being founded by the French in 1717. This expedition puts an end to the theory that Alexandria was to be the resting-place of the expedition. We presume that there is no longer any reason to refrain from stating a fact which we have known for some days, that Gen. LEE'S forces, which went through the Teche Country and had a skirmish at New-Iberia have joined the Red River expedition at Alexandria.

Some rebel guerrillas at Provost Landing, on the Teche, fired into one of our gunboats, but fled after a well directed discharge of grape. A party was landed who burned the buildings in the place.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S column has passed through Opelousas.

Gen. BANKS has issued an order establishing a Bureau for the instruction of freedmen.

CHARLES F. ROMAINE, mate of the brig *Herald*, of Boston, was accidentally drowned on the 21st of March, at New-Orleans. He leaves a wife and family in Boston.

The capture of Natchitoches had a depressing influence on the Cotton market, and considerable receipts are expected from that region. Sales at 67½c. @ 67¾c. for low middling—a decline. Sugar and Molasses firm, and prices now are Sugar, 14¼c. Flour $6 50 for extra, and $6 75 for superfine. Butter 35c. Western Lard 14c. Freights ⅝c. @ ¾ for Cotton to New-York.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY, March 24.

On Tuesday afternoon Gen. BANKS and staff started for the front. His presence will infuse increased enthusiasm and courage into the troops, and operations will be still more actively advanced.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been at Pensacola a few days past, which place he will leave on Saturday for the Texas coast.

Operations at Fort Powell, near Mobile, have been suspended for the present.

The latest Texas advices report everything in statu quo there.

Yesterday morning paymasters started for Matagorda, to pay the troops there.

Gov. YATES and family, of Illinois, are in New-Orleans, stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

LEMAN HULLY, of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, was drowned in the Mississippi by the upsetting of a boat.

The health of the city and army is remarkably good. We have had two days of extraordinarily cold weather for March.

The negro schools in New-Orleans—eight in number—are succeeding finely, and the pupils make rapid progress.

French war steamers are daily expected at the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is quite certain that Matamoras is to be attacked.

CORTINAS is levying heavy contributions on the people of the city, and proclaims his intention of taking the field against the invaders. The people are putting their cotton on board foreign ships as fast as possible to save it from the French.

Political excitement has about passed away, although another election takes places on Monday next. There is no "Copperhead" ticket in the field; a regular Free State ticket has been nominated, and in some districts there are two unconditional Abolition tickets. The election is for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Two Forts Pickens prisoners have arrived. They number 310, including 25 officers. A portion of them are New-Orleans men, the rest Texans.

Gov. HAHN has received a letter from 250 Louisiana prisoners in Camp Morton, Indianapolis, asking for his intercession with the President to obtain their release. They say they see their folly, and now desire to help make Louisiana a Free State. Five creoles, of most influential families, sign the document for themselves and 250 others.

Gold, 63¾@63¾. Cotton, low; middling, 66½.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL ORDER.

A BUREAU FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF FREEDMEN—A SPECIAL TAX LEVIED TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, March 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.—In pursuance of General Orders No. 23, current series, for the educational instruction of the freedmen of this department, placing within their reach the elements of knowledge which give intelligence and greater value to labor, and recognizing the providence necessary therefor to an economical and efficient school system, it is

Ordered that a Board of Education, consisting of three persons, to be hereby constituted, with the following duties and powers:

1. To establish one or more Common Schools in each and every School District that has been or may be defined by the Parish Provost-Marshals under orders of the Provost-Marshal-General.

2. To acquire by purchase, or otherwise, tracts of land. Such shall be judged by the Board necessary and suitable for school sites, in plantation districts, to be no less than one-half acre in extent; to hold and convey in trust to themselves until such schools shall have been established, when they shall transfer all the right and title therein that may have vested in them to the Superintendent of Public Institutions, or other competent State authority.

3. To erect upon said plots of land such schoolhouses as they may judge necessary and proportioned to the wants of the population of the district, where there are no buildings available and proper for such purposes. And in this, as in all other duties, they shall exercise the strictest economy.

4. To select and employ proper teachers for said schools, as far as practicable from the loyal inhabitants of Louisiana, with power to require their attendance, for the purpose of instruction in their duties, one week at least as a Normal School, to be conducted by the board.

5. To purchase and provide the necessary books, stationery and apparatus for the use of such schools, and in addition thereto to purchase and furnish an outfit of a well selected library, &c., for each freedperson in the several school districts who is above the age of attending school duty, at a cost of 10 each, including a case to contain the same, not exceeding two and a half dollars, which sum shall be included in the general tax hereinafter provided, but shall be deducted from the laborer's wages by his employer when such books are furnished.

6. To regulate the course of study, discipline, and hours of instruction for children on week days, and adults on Sundays, to require such conformity to their regulations, and such returns and reports from their teachers as they may deem necessary to secure uniformity, thoroughness and efficiency in said schools.

7. To have generally the same authority, and perform the same duties as Assessors, Supervisors and Trustees have in the Northern States, in the matter of establishing and conducting common schools.

And for the full accomplishment of these purposes and the performance of the duties enjoined upon them, the Board shall have full power and authority to assess and levy a school tax upon real and personal property, including crops of plantations, in each and every before-mentioned school district. The said taxes, so levied, shall be sufficient in amount to defray the cost and expense of establishing, furnishing and conducting for the period of one year the school or schools so established in each and every of the said districts; and said taxes shall be collected from the persons or persons in the occupation of the property assessed.

8. The taxes so assessed and levied in and for each district shall be set noted and paid over to the board by the Parish Provost-Marshal, within thirty days after the tax list and schedule shall have been placed in his hands; and he shall forthwith report to the board whether there are in the districts of his parish any buildings available and suitable for schoolhouses, and shall at all times, when required, assist by his authority the board in carrying out the spirit of this order. The taxes, when collected, shall be forthwith deposited in the First National Bank of New-Orleans, subject only to the order of the whole board, which shall make a monthly exhibit of their account to and report of their doings to the Commanding-General.

9. In the performance of all their duties the Board shall consult, as far as practicable, with the Superintendents of Public Education, recently elected.

10. The current school year shall be estimated from February 1, 1864, to February 1, 1865.

11. The following officers and citizens are appointed upon this Board, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Col. H. N. FARNUM, Twenty-second Infantry, Corps d'Afrique.

Lieut. E. M. WHEATCROFT, Fourth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique.

ISAAC G. HUBER, New-Orleans.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD S. IRWIN, Asst.-Ad.-Gen.

FROM TEXAS.

By a letter in the *True Delta*, of March 29, we learn that Indianola was evacuated on the morning of the 13th, having been postponed "on account of the weather," which blew a severe gale from the north on the evening of the 9th, during which the transports *Planter* and *Warrior* were blown ashore, but both, we infer, have been got off.

With the troops, several Union families, principally Germans, left, taking with them in some instances, the latter of their tenements. As they had taken the oath of allegiance with the expectation that the army would remain, their being forced to leave their comfortable homes was a great hardship. Gens. MCCLERNAND and BANKS did all they could to relieve them, as did also Capts. GORGAS and MCCOMAS.

The troops under Gen. FRED. HENRY WARREN took the land route, crossing the bayous by pontoon ferries. In going so twenty-two men and two officers of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. PEARY commanding, two men of the Seventeenth Michigan Battery, and part of the Second Engineers (Corps d'Afrique,) in all thirty-four men and two horses, were drowned by the swamping of the boats.

The writer states that Gen. MCCLERNAND has gone down the coast to make a visit to Aransas Pass and Brownsville.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Movements of Longstreet—An Advance into Kentucky Threatened—Gen. Sherman at Knoxville—Forrest's Force.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 31.

The Lexington *Observer* says Camp Nelson, owing to the change of base for supplies, has been evacuated, and the military stores have been removed to Nashville.

A rumor prevailed at Lexington on Tuesday that many buildings at Camp Nelson had been destroyed by fire; but this assertion is discredited.

Military authorities here state that of the rebels who crossed the Cumberland, at Eddyville, recently, several have been captured, and others have given themselves up under the Amnesty Proclamation, and the remainder are scattered.

No further apprehension is had from FORREST'S forces.

Two or three hundred mounted rebels have appeared in Kentucky, this side of Pound Gap, supposed to be covering the advance of LONGSTREET'S forces. Our troops are ready for them in whatever numbers they present themselves.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, March 31.

The rebels, after destroying the trestle at Balls Gap, fell back beyond Greenville. They took up the wagon and railroad bridge across Sink Creek and carried off a portion of the rails and telegraph wires.

Deserters continue to come in and report that large numbers are trying to make their way into the Union lines.

Parson BROWNLOW telegraphs from Knoxville that Gen. SHERMAN left this morning for Chattanooga, after returning from the front.

All quiet at Maney Creek. Knoxville is so well fortified that we could hold it against LEE'S army.

LONGSTREET'S forces are at Watauga, more than 105 miles east of here. A force of cavalry remains at Bull's Gap to protect the retreat.

I am still of the opinion that the rebels are intending forthwith to make a raid into Kentucky.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrest of Provost-Marshal Capt. J. H. Williams and Others—Miscellaneous.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 31.

Capt. J. H. WILLIAMS, Provost-Marshal of the District of Cairo, was arrested last night and taken to Memphis to answer before Gen. HURLBUT, for offences not yet made public. The brother of WILLIAMS, Lieut. TAGGOR and Mr. BUELL, a criminal attorney, were also arrested and confined at Columbus, charged with being connected with WILLIAMS in the offences which caused his arrest.

A dispatch published in the newspapers of the 30th, purporting to have been received at Washington from Capt. PERKINS, naval commander here, concerning the rebel capture of Paducah, and his demanding its surrender was bogus. No such dispatch was sent from here.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, from Memphis, brought 105 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The Eighth Illinois veterans have arrived here en route home, on a furlough.

There is nothing later from Memphis. Quiet prevails.

The following changes have been made in the District of Cairo: Jno. J. RUMMAGE, Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, assigned to the command of the post of Cairo; Capt. J. M. TALMADGE, of the Fourteenth Iowa, relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal of the post of Cairo, and takes the place of Capt. WILLIAMS, relieved as District Provost-Marshal-General; Capt. ODLIN, of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, takes the place of Capt. TALMADGE, as Provost-Marshal of the post; Capt. JAS. HAGG, of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey, is assigned duty as Provost-Marshal at Mound City, in place of Lieut. CURTIS, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, relieved.

The Naval Station Headquarters and District staff officers remain at Cairo as heretofore.

THE ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

Full Particulars of the Fight—The Correspondence between Gen. Hicks and the Rebel Forrest.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

CAIRO, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The following is principally from official sources, and reliable: The night before the battle, scouts were fired 8 or 10 miles out on the Mayfield road, the direction the enemy advanced from. Returned about 12 o'clock noon. Could give no intelligence, on account of citizens being kept back and not permitted to come in.

New scouts started out about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Met the enemy's advance guard about three miles from the post; was fired upon by the advancing force, and returned as fast as they could, giving information. In less than ten minutes picket guards were skirmishing with them, and driven in, they being on foot and the enemy mounted. A few of them were unable to reach the fort, and were captured. In less than thirty minutes the city and fort was surrounded, our forces occupying the fort. The gunboats *Peosta* and *Fair-Play* opened fire simultaneously with the fort. On the enemy's advance into the city the fight became furious. As soon as the enemy took position, they advanced in column against the fort, were repulsed, and fell back. About three o'clock in the afternoon Gen. FORREST sent in a flag of truce, with a communication, demanding surrender. The flag was respected, and our forces ceased firing. The following is a true copy of FORREST'S communication.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
PADUCAH, March 25, 1864.

To Col. Hicks, commanding Federal forces at Paducah:

COLONEL: Having force amply sufficient to carry your works and reduce the place, and in order to avoid an unnecessary effusion of blood, I demand the surrender of the fort and troops, with all public stores. If you surrender, your shall be treated as prisoners of war; but if I have to storm you may expect no quarter.

(Signed) N. B. FORREST,
Maj.-Gen., commanding Confederate Troops.

The following is a true copy of Col. HICKS' reply:

HEADQUARTERS FORT PADUCAH,
PADUCAH, Ky., March 25, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, commanding Confederate forces:

I have this moment received yours of this inst., in which you demand unconditional surrender of forces under my command. I can answer, that I have been placed here by my Government to defend the post. In this, as well as all other orders from my superior officers, I decide it to be my duty as an honorable officer to obey, and must therefore respectfully decline surrendering, as you require.

S. G. HICKS, Commanding Post.

The enemy now formed anew, made attack, and were again repulsed; made third effort, and were repulsed third time. From the beginning the enemy sent in some extent taken cover in houses all around the fort. They now broke up established lines, and occupied buildings in advance, firing from windows and from behind houses, but were steadily held back from advancing.

Col. HICKS turned his cannon on the houses, driving the enemy therefrom. They, however, kept up fire from the houses until about half-past 11 in the afternoon, when they finally retired. Officers and men in the fort were not permitted to sleep or leave their posts during the night. Early in the evening a squad of the enemy fired the steamer *Dacotah* on the marine ways, which was consumed. The ways were only only partially burned. A few buildings, including that of the quartermaster, were burned by them. The enemy made his appearance next morning, when Col. HICKS sent out parties and burned all houses in range of musket shot. The enemy kept hovering around in the distance, but made no move on the place afterward.

The following is a true copy of the communication sent in about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, under a flag of truce, by Gen. FORREST:

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
NEAR PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, March 26, 1864.

Col. S. G. Hicks, Commanding Post and Federal forces at Paducah, Kentucky:

SIR: I understand that you hold in the guard-house, at Paducah, a number of the Second Kentucky Cavalry (rebels), in all thirty-four men and two horses, were drowned by the swamping of the boats.

The writer states that Gen. MCCLERNAND has gone down the coast to make a visit to Aransas Pass and Brownsville.

I have no power to make the exchange you speak of. If I had I would most cheerfully do it.

Very respectfully, S. G. HICKS,
Colonel Fortieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Post.

When Col. HICKS returned his written answer to Capt. ANDERSON, A. A. G., to Maj.-Gen. FORREST, through his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. MCKNIGHT, Capt. ANDERSON requested Lieut. MCKNIGHT to bear a verbal communication to Col. HICKS, and ask him if in event of further negotiation, he (Col. HICKS) would be willing to meet Maj.-Gen. FORREST at some convenient place, each under a flag of truce, and have a private interview with him.

Col. SIGGS returned for answer, verbally, that if Gen. FORREST wished to see him and have a personal interview with him, that he would meet him at a convenient place, either with or without arms. Col. HICKS to take with him Assistant Adjt.-Gen. OGLE, Chief of Staff of M. GRATIOT, Brigadier General, commanding District of Cairo, and A. P. TAYLOR, his Adjutant; Gen. FORREST to bring with him two officers of same rank. To this Col. HICKS received no answer, but waited in suspense, with FORREST'S forces in view all the afternoon, when FORREST fell back towards Mayfield and Lovelaceville, in the direction of Columbus. No force was sent after him, as only infantry were at the disposal of Col. HICKS, while FORREST'S forces were mounted.

A detachment of Home Guards killed a rebel Colonel this morning and several of his men, on the battlefield, and in his pocket was found a small rebel flag, quite new, with the name of "Molly" written with indelible ink on one corner. It is said that Molly lives in Paducah and is believed to have presented the Colonel with the flag while the rebels were in the city.

The robel Brig.-Gen. THOMPSON was shot through the head, while on his horse near the fort, during the fight. After falling to the ground the shell struck him in the abdomen, and blew him to pieces. His epaulettes were found several feet from his mangled body.

With the communication which FORREST sent to Col. HICKS, requesting an exchange of prisoners, was sent a list of names of the prisoners he had taken at Paducah. They were all taken in the hospital, being too sick to gain the fort.

Towards evening the ammunition in the fort became well-nigh exhausted. When this was discovered, Col. HICKS ordered that, should ammunition run out, the works should be defended with the bayonet as long as a man remained alive.

The enemy's force was estimated at 5,000, and had six small pieces of artillery, which was not of much service, only firing two or three shots, one of our shells striking one of them twenty feet into the air and smashing the carriage, which was afterwards captured, the enemy taking the gun, however.

The rebels were commanded by Brig.-Gen. HARRISON, son of Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee; Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL and Brig.-Gen. A. P. THOMPSON, formerly a lawyer of Paducah—Maj.-Gen. FORREST commanding in chief. Our forces numbered 770 men, consisting of the following named troops: Fifty-Battalion Sixteenth Kentucky, 360 men, raw recruits, Maj. HARRIS commanding; three companies One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, 120 men; Maj. GRAYLAM, and 250 First Kentucky Heavy Artillery, (colored troops,) all under Col. S. G. HICKS, Fortieth Illinois.

Mounted in the forts and used in the engagement were five guns—three 24-pounder siege guns, one 6-pound howitzer, and 6-pound brass piece. Nine guns, larger than the ones used, were in the fort, but were unmounted.

Our loss was 14 killed, 46 wounded. Of these, 11 negroes were killed and 25 wounded.

Information received from prisoners and deserters from Confederate lines corroborates the owing loss to the enemy of 300 killed. The number of wounded can only be arrived at from comparison in battle, which, according to rules of military men, is 300 made killed and wounded—about 600 in all.

CAIRO, Monday, March 28, 1864.

P. S.—Several important items of news transpired in the latter, among them, is that this Col. HICKS told me that he had been through the Mexican war, and this is his 6th, and he had never seen troops handle guns better than did the negro troops at the recent fight at Paducah. In the intervals of duty in loading the pieces, they were loading and firing muskets, and that they deserve equal praise for their courage and skill with the white soldiers.

One citizen was killed in the fort and one outside. I was informed one or two women were killed by cannon-balls, but could not learn their names or that they were of a certainty killed. All the wagons, horses and mules belonging to Government (I did not learn the number,) and all horses in the livery stables in the city, were taken by the rebels.

Many of the buildings near the fort that were burned belonged to Union men.

The Continental Hotel was not damaged to more than about $1,000, and is open and doing business. Shell passed through the parlor and dining-room, making an ugly hole.

The hospital and other sheds near the fort were burned. A cannon ball went through the Custom-House and Post-office building. K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Large Number of General Officers Confirmed by the Senate.

Gen. Butterfield's Testimony on the Battle of Gettysburgh.

Further Consideration of the National Bank Act.

The Power to Tax the Banks to Rest with Congress.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Secretary STANTON, in a letter to the Senate Military Committee to-day, called their attention to the importance of at once considering the military nominations of Major and Brigadier Generals before them. In the reorganization of the army, it was found that a very large number of brigades were commanded by Colonels, and this was owing to the fact that some forty or fifty were before the Senate for confirmation. Executive session was at once ordered, when a large number of these officers were confirmed.

THE DECISION IN THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

The statements telegraphed from here in regard to the forthcoming decision in the Quicksilver Mining case, are untrue. The Judges have, on all occasions, repelled every attempt to sound them, and no intimations as to what their decision will be, has been permitted to escape. Visible efforts of parties here to bull this stock are but the expressions of nervous speculators who have heavy loads to carry.

TARIFF ON WOOL.

A delegation of wool-growers were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, asking for additional increase of duty on imported wool and woolen goods. They claimed that this is essential in order to protect home manufacturers.

WHAT OUR SECRETS HAS DONE.

The fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers has given to the army no less than five Major and Brigadier-Generals, to wit: Abram. Duryee, G. K. Warren, J. M. Davies, Judson Kilpatrick, Henry E. Davies.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

The substance of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburgh, is substantially as follows: On the third day of the fight, according to his version, PICKETT'S division, which was stationed in support of the long line of rebel batteries which opened with such terrific force on our left and left centre on the afternoon of that day, after the firing had ceased, made a charge upon our position on the summit and slope of the hill, and were repulsed with great loss. Hastily reforming their broken columns they moved toward their left flank, and rejoined the main body of Longstreet's Corps. This necessarily left their right much weakened, and their batteries exposed to capture. MEADE'S officers represented to him the error of the enemy, and suggested that it should be profited by. But MEADE dissented, and the result was that the rebels, at their leisure, hauled off their batteries from our front, and placed them in positions to protect their retreat, which became general at 12 o'clock on the 4th of July. Gen. BUTTERFIELD expressed it as his opinion, that had a charge upon the rebel batteries, weakened by PICKETT'S diversion and repulse, have been made, they could have been captured. Gen. BUTTERFIELD was also examined as to the Chancellorsville battle.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

Yesterday, Commander CLITZ, of the United States ship *Iroquois*, was called, and testified that he took command of the *Juniata*, Admiral WILKES' destined flag-ship, on Feb. 7, but owing to various breakdowns and detentions, did not reach Havana till the 9th of May. He took out mails from the Navy Department from February till April, for West India squadron and delivered them to the Consul-General. Admiral WILKES had sailed, but left orders for him. The *Juniata's* speed did not exceed eight or nine knots under favorable circumstances.

Chief Engineer GERMAIN, of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, was then called, and he testified that after the repairs at Key West and St. Thomas, the *Vanderbilt* was in as efficient order as when she left New-York. Admiral WILKES was in the habit of inspecting her boilers and machinery himself; Hoard Commander BALDWIN ship at Key West, he would have to return to New-York for repairs. He likewise testified that the boilers of the *Wachusett* were completely gone, and that new tubes could not be put in; was entirely incapable of using them. Some documentary evidence was then read and the court adjourned to Friday.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following nominations were confirmed to-day by the Senate, in executive session:

To be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

Col. Patrick E. Connor, 3d California Volunteers; from March 30, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Gabriel R. Paul, 8th Infantry; from April 16, 1863.

First Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, 5th Artillery; from May 20, 1863.

Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry; from June 3, 1863.

Capt. Alexander S. Webb, 19th Infantry; from June 28, 1863.

Col. Robert S. Foster, 13th Indiana; from June 12, 1863.

Col. Alfred N. Duffie, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, June 22, 1863.

Col. Walter C. Whitaker, 9th Kentucky, June 23, 1863.

First Lieut. Judson Kilpatrick, 1st Artillery, June 13, 1863.

Capt. Wesley Merritt, 2d Cavalry, June 22, 1863.

Capt. Kesner Gerrard, 5th Cavalry, July 23, 1863.

Capt. Charles R. Woods, 9th Infantry, August 4, 1863.

Col. John B. Sanborn, 4th Minnesota, August 4, 1863.

Col. Ghes Smith, 6th Missouri, August 4, 1863.

Col. Samuel A. Rice, 33d Iowa, August 4, 1863.

Col. Walter Q. Gresham, 38d Indiana, August 11, 1863.

Col. Manning M. Force, 20th Ohio, August 11, 1863.

Col. Robt. A. Cameron, 94th Indiana; Aug. 11, 1863.

Col. John M. Corse, 6th Iowa; Aug. 11, 1863.

Capt. Alvin C. Gillem, Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. Aug. 17, 1863.

Col. James E. Rice, 44th New-York; Aug. 17, 1863.

First Lieut. Geo. A. Custer, 5th Cavalry; June 29, 1863.

Col. John C. Starkweather, 1st Wisconsin, July 17, 1863.

Col. Henry L. Eustis, 10th Massachusetts; Sept. 12, 1863.

Col. Henry E. Davies, 2d New-York Cavalry; Sept. 16, 1863.

Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas; Sept. 19, 1863.

Col. Henry W. Birge, 14th Connecticut; Sept. 19, 1863.

The Senate also confirmed Lieut. Dixon Wilson, to be Lieutenant-Commander in the navy from November, 1862.

THE TAX ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Representative HARRIS'S amendment in the National Bank Bill, which was adopted to-day, providing that the tax shall be such as may from time to time be imposed by Congress, in lieu of the present taxes, is preliminary to the introduction of a bill now pending before the Committee of Ways and Means, prescribing other rates of taxation applicable to such institutions.

THE INTEREST CHARGED BY NATIONAL BANKS.

The amendment of Representative BLAINE, of Maine, providing that every association may charge on any loan or discount interest at a rate established by law in the State where such institution shall be located, which was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was afterward superseded by restoring the original provision "of not exceeding seven per cent."

A PRIZE.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the steamer *Honeysuckle* of the sloop *Florida*, on the 20th of March, with a cargo of powder, shot, oats and coffee. She was from Havana, and her Captain said she was bound to no particular port.

COMMUTED.

The President has commuted the sentence of the two men, HENDRICKS and POLLARD, condemned to be hung to-day, to imprisonment for life. Marshal LAMON had previously declined to hang them, assuming the ground that it was not his duty to do so, the recent act of Congress having deprived him of the custody of the jail, and placed that institution under the charge of a warden, independent of his (LAMON'S) control.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the names of all persons who have been sentenced by Court-martial for frauds or peculations against the Government, and pardoned by him since the first of December, 1863, together with the sentences from which his pardon relieved them, and also the names of all persons likewise sentenced by Court-martial for military offences, other than fraud or peculation, and similarly pardoned. Agreed to.

TRANSFER OF MEN TO THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to a resolution of Mr. GRIMES as to the number of men transferred from the military to the naval service, etc. It was referred to the Naval Committee and ordered to be printed.

ASSAY OFFICES IN OREGON.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union,) called up the bill to establish assay offices at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon, and moved an amendment establishing a branch mint at Portland, Oregon, instead of an assay office at Dalles City.

Mr. NESMITH, at considerable length, advocated his amendment. He complained that the Committee on Finance had infringed the common law of the Senate, after they had heard the report and resolutions of an Oregon Delegation, who might be supposed to know about the propriety of the measure, and referred the decision to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, having no information himself upon the subject, referred it to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, one JAMES POLLOCK, who knows less than any other city connected, and who sent here a communication suggesting that the proposed coinage establishment looked toward national disintegration. After he (NESMITH) had learned that his first call to establish a branch mint had been committed, first, to the easements of the Treasury Department, and thence to the genius who presides over the present mint in the City of Brotherly Love, he (NESMITH) was more hesitative that he should never again behold the fair proportions of his cherished offspring. His worst fears had been realized and his bill returned dilapidated and torn by the duplicity and ignorance of the company it has now, and he wrangled remains here now before the Senate, with the hope of an accommodation bill for an assay office. When he should be called to an account by his people why a branch mint was not established, he would have to say in shame and confusion that Mr. POLLOCK was opposed to it. It would be hard to convince his people to that effect.

Mr. POLLOCK was a branch of this Government. Oregonians might have had a branch mint at their own door for the coinage of the precious metals, for which they so industriously strive, and of which they are daily being robbed, either by speculators or by the risk, expense and delay of sending them thousands of miles to be coined, but for the reason that the profound POLLOCK had discovered that the component parts of branch mints were "treason," "secession," "abrogation of constitutional compacts," "disregard of oaths," "denial of Federal authority," "arson," "murder"—all of which constitute the crime known as "disintegration." Mints and branch mints, notwithstanding Mr. POLLOCK'S assertions, are mere workshops or factories for the accommodation of the people, and should be located at points convenient for raw material, and the man who desired to coin the precious metals in an inconvenient point, might as well urge that iron-foundries, brickyards, grist-mills, blacksmith shops, etc., necessary to accommodate more than twenty millions of people, should all be located. We read in the Scriptures that Nebuchadnezzar fed on grass but never became fit for beef, and from analogy we may infer that POLLOCK, though controlling an establishment which he regards as embodying all the attributes of national sovereignty, will hardly ever attain a position qualifying him for the proper exercise of his peculiar talents. [Laughter.] Mr. NESMITH proceeded at length to give an exhibition of the vast mineral resources of Oregon, and its wide extent of country, the interests of which would be subserved by the measure advocated, and he thought that the Government, instead of pursuing a niggardly policy toward the hardy pioneers engaged in developing its rich mineral resources, should extend to them all necessary facilities for the promotion of enterprises so fraught with the present and prospective interests of the nation.

The subject then went over under the rules.

MR. POWELL'S CHURCH INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) endeavored to obtain the floor, to get up his resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the churches and property of Christian denominations taken possession of by the rebel authorities or the agents of the Government of the army. He stated the resolution passed, as he wished to obtain the information for the purpose of making it the basis of a bill which he was now preparing.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. WILSON moved to go into executive session.

Several Senators desired to get up other bills, and Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion.

Mr. COLLAMER moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be until Monday. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN renewed the motion for an executive session.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Mr. HALE called attention to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, presented this morning, and urged that several important naval bills awaited action. He had refrained from pressing important measures on account of the great number of military bills brought before the Senate, and he was afraid if he did urge his measures he would be in the predicament of the countryman who stood on the Astor House steps waiting for the procession to go by, and the crowd became thicker and thinner the longer he remained.

Mr. POMEROY moved to adjourn. Rejected.

The yeas and nays were called upon Mr. SHERMAN'S motion to go into executive session, which was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 15.

The Senate, after a long executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

INCREASED PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) gave notice that he will, on Monday, introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill increasing the pay of privates of the army.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN STATES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a bill regulating commerce among the several States.

It declares that mails and every railroad passenger train conveying passengers from one State to another, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Objection was made to the introduction of the bill.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WAR EXPENSES TO THE REVENUE STAMPS.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for refunding to loyal States certain sums of money expended by them in raising, organizing and and equipping troops for the Union army.

It provides for a board of three commissioners to hold sessions in Washington, and report to Congress the ascertained sums due to States, towns and counties.

The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Mr. BIRGE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill fixing the rules for preventing collisions on the water, by signals, fog whistles, etc.

Mr. BIRGE explained that the object of the bill was to contribute toward a uniform international code of rules. The importance of such a code has long been felt by the parties interested, but up to this time none had been established by this Government. A year ago Lord LYONS called the attention of the State Department to the subject, and inclosed a code of rules suggested by Great Britain, to go into force June last, and suggested that it be adopted by our Government. This code was submitted to the Navy Department, and by it referred to a Board, which gave the code a very careful examination. It had also been recommended by the Treasury Department. Copies of the bill now before the House had been sent to different parts of the country, and the attention of persons interested in commerce called to it. Great Britain and France had adopted the code, and it was believed that all the maritime Powers would do so, thus making it international. All the responses to the Committee express but one opinion, and that was in favor of the code. It was an nearly perfect as it could be made.

The bill was passed.

THE TONNAGE OF SHIPS.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill regulating the admeasurement and tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States. He said that the effect of this bill would be to contribute a uniform rule on this subject. It was a surprising fact, that up to this time we were without any mode of legally ascertaining what the meaning of a ton is, as applied to vessels. This bill was recommended by the Navy Department. It had been submitted to persons interested, and had found favor with them. The true way to determine the tonnage of vessels is to ascertain by correct mensuration their internal cubic capacity. This, divided by one hundred, gives the number of tons, making one hundred cubic feet a ton. This is provided in the bill.

The bill was passed.

CHANGE OF A COLLECTION DISTRICT.

Mr. KELSO reported a bill which was passed, providing the Collection District of Presque Isle be changed to the District of Erie. Also a bill to appoint an appraiser and an assistant appraiser for Portland, Me.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TONNAGE DUTIES.

Mr. DIXON, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which passed, exempting from the payment of tonnage duties after Aug. 1 next all canal boats, freight barges, scows and other crafts without masts and confined to tide-water or within certain bounds.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution, setting forth, among other things, in the preamble, that, by the treaty made by the President on the 11th of September, 1854, for the purpose of extending reciprocal trade between the British North American Colonies and the United States, nearly all the articles which Canada has to sell are admitted in the United States free of duty, while heavy duties are now imposed upon many articles of which the people of the United States have to sell, with the intention of excluding them from the Canadian markets, and that the Presidents during the Thirty-Sixth Congress cause to be submitted to the House an official report setting forth the inequality and injustice existing in our present intercourse with Canada, subversive of the true intent of the treaty, owing to the subsequent legislation of Canada; but it being desirable that friendly relations should be continued between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and that commercial intercourse should be, hereafter, carried on between them upon the principles reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory to both parties; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be authorized and required to give notice to the British Government that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate, at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, such notice to be given at the expiration of said term of ten years, to the end that the treaty may be surrendered as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, which is now terminable by either party at any time; or that some other mode of amicably settling the matters in dispute between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated, or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments; and that the President be and is hereby authorized to appoint one of the Commissioners already authorized, therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's Report of His Military Career.

[SIXTH ARTICLE.]

It now stands historically determined, that at the time the Army of the Potomac landed upon the Peninsula, the rebel cause had reached its lowest ebb. The splendid victories won by the Union armies in the West—armies whose ardor even the McClellan policy, while it was fatal to the rebel armies, could not dampen, and the force of circumstances, had not been able to restrain, and which, when once freed from that incubus, sprang forth into glorious activity—and carried dismantlement and demoralization to the rebel ranks, terror and dismay to the whole population, and fearful foreboding to the souls of the fully fledged Secessionists, had wrought a total alteration of the South, rejoicing while the Potomac Army was sulking from the effects of the "masterly inactivity" system under which the "Provisional Army" was organized. Its Winter at Manassas had greatly reduced it by disease and expiration of the term of service of the one year troops, and there is the best evidence to show that it effected its withdrawal from Manassas and Centreville—its assumed base—in a condition of very great demoralization. Under these circumstances, there is hardly the shadow of a doubt that, had the rebels been promptly followed up after their retreat behind the Rappahannock, our army would have entered Richmond on the heels of the rebel forces, considering the low ebb to which the rebel fortunes had sunk, and the weak and demoralized condition of the rebel army in Virginia, at the initiation of the campaign on the Peninsula, we are warranted by the facts in saying that a vigorous advance from Fortress Monroe would have brought the Union army into position to fight a battle for the possession of Richmond, with the chances of success decidedly on our side. This might easily have been possible, a month later, after the battle of Williamsburgh. It might still have been possible another month later on the heels of the rebels when they evacuated the Peninsula, and when the army made between two and three million a day! It is hardly necessary to say a word about such generalship, or to point out the fatal error of the "world a conditional delay of the whole month of April in the movement of the Army of the Potomac."

What stands historically determined, is, that at the time the Army of the Potomac landed upon the Peninsula, the rebel cause had reached its lowest ebb. The splendid victories won by the Union armies in the West—armies whose ardor even the McClellan policy, while it was fatal to the rebel armies, could not dampen, and the force of circumstances, had not been able to restrain, and which, when once freed from that incubus, sprang forth into glorious activity—and carried dismantlement and demoralization to the rebel ranks, terror and dismay to the whole population, and fearful foreboding to the souls of the fully fledged Secessionists, had wrought a total alteration of the South, rejoicing while it was fatal to the Potomac Army with the same policy, which rendered it impossible for it to move, and which paralyzed its every energy

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Zoological Garden at Central Park.

The establishment of a Zoological Garden at Central Park on the extensive scale, in a manner in which the public first at present feel warranted in expecting, is a project that has been made to have it perfected. Frequently persons in the vicinity of Manhattan square, and a number of gentlemen of scientific tastes, are uniting in an attempt to have the control of the square transferred by the Legislature to the Central Park Commissioners for the purpose of making a grand Zoological and Botanical Garden of it. Manhattan-square adjoins the Park, is connected by Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. It was taken from the Park some twenty years since, the Reservoir occupying what was then the southern portion of it, and the remainder being used for a parade ground. It will be admirably suited for the purpose, and the movement is one that will be cordially popular.

In 1861 the Legislature chartered the American Botanical and Zoological Society, and gave the Commissioners of the Park authority to set apart a portion of it, not exceeding sixty acres, for the use of the Society, for the establishment of a Zoological and Botanical Garden. The Society has, however, not yet manifested its desire for such an allotment of ground, and their original intention has, doubtless, been abandoned. That such an establishment is needed, both for popular instruction and amusement, there can be no question. The statistics of zoological and botanical gardens abroad, show the gratifying popular interest in exhibitions of this character.

The Surrey Zoological Gardens of London, established in 1831 and 1832, about two miles from Waterloo Bridge, are of about fifteen acres in extent, with an admission fee of one shilling sterling.

The Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, London, belong to the Zoological Society; the admission fee is on Monday sixpence, and on other days one shilling sterling.

In Paris the zoological collection forms a part of the attractions of the Jardin des Plantes, founded more than two centuries since by the intendant of Louis XIII. This establishment has been fostered by the Government, and numbers among its directors and supporters Buffon, Cuvier, and other naturalists of wide scientific celebrity.

If the succeeding is done pretty speedily, the Central Park Commissioners will have to discontinue the receiving of animals and birds, as they have neither the convenience for them or the money to pay the necessary expenses. There would be no difficulty were the matter to take an organized shape in securing additions from all parts of the world. The public spirit of our citizens, abroad and at home, has already evinced itself in this respect, and a zealous and garden once established, and lasting contributions, would soon be in constant and liberal receipt of them. The gifts there is no reason to doubt, will form a large and valuable portion, and largely decrease the expected subscriptions.

The Paris Garden has 600 animals and birds have been collected in the amateurish way and ceased for in the manner and temporary ways—the best the Commissioners could do. The following is the collection there now:

Seventeen head of deer, black bear, prairie wolf, several foxes, opossums, South America nutria, lot rabbits, large collection of monkeys, Soundown sheep, buffalo (50 years), elk (30 years), hook sheep, 20 white swans, (20 young ones the last year), pair Australian swans (black), a number of storks, 10 varieties ducks, flock of peacocks, lot Guinea hens, lot grunes, lot Cobeck water fowls, parrots, parquettes, macaws, cockatoos, aviaries, 15 varieties of doves and pigeons, a Tortugas turtle.

The Society have begun with the war of unsolicited contributions.

Billiards.

THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Mr. TIEMAN, accompanied by a delegation from Cincinnati, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, and at once proceeded to KAVANAGH'S Broadway and Tenth-street establishment, which he will make his headquarters during his stay in this City. On Thursday the contestants visited the manufactory of Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER, and selected the table which is to be used for the contest. It was at once removed to a private room at KAVANAGH'S, where it is now employed to practice upon. Our theorists has witnessed several hits by those experts since that time, and in a match of 200 points up, KAVANAGH, for the first time in several months, exhibited the full scope of his well-known brilliant manipulation, and reassured his numerous friends that his chances of winning are equal to their expectations. TIEMAN was never weary, and although there was a decided improvement over the play he displayed here in October last, yet there was evidence that he wanted to get over his journey before he would be able to show his full prowess. On Thursday, Messrs. PHELAN and TIEMAN played five games of 500 points each. TIEMAN won three of them; his highest run was 104; PHELAN'S, 97. The average of the whole was about 18. Every game TIEMAN plays is an improvement on the last, and he is rapidly arriving at his best speed. Whether or not he will be ready anticipated, the Western men are holding on in hopes of getting it; while the friends of KAVANAGH exactly cover all over amusing, they decline allowing a percentage. Of course the great amount of the betting will be left for the day and evening of the match.

PHELAN'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—By an agreement between Messrs. KAVANAGH and TIEMAN, the winner of the championship is to play PHELAN a match game of one thousand points up—carom—"push shots" barred; the loser to pay one hundred dollars to the fund of the Sanitary Commission. The receipts for admission on this occasion are to be paid over to the Working Women's Reform Association.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT

for the Sanitary Commission is progressing under the careful management of Mr. PHELAN, and promises to add largely to the soldiers' fund.

The play for the week is as follows: Wednesday, the Sanitary Tournament; Thursday, the match for the Championship; Friday, PHELAN or the Champion, for the working women. Saturday is reserved for contingencies, as it is not impossible for another match for the Championship taking place on that day, as KAVANAGH has agreed, should he be the winner, to waive the "sixty days" rule, and immediately submit the arena with the new aspirant.

We shall give a full account of all these affairs as they occur, and any special events connected with them.

SAFER—THE WINNER CHALLENGED BY GOLDSTEWART.

At a late hour last evening, we learned that WILLIAM GARDNER—well known as one of our best billiard artists, and who lately created such a brilliant furore in California—gave notice that he challenges the winner of the champion cue. We were unable to learn whether he centred the match to come off at once, but suppose he does not, as he will require considerable practice to meet the calibre of either KAVANAGH or TIEMAN at the present time.

United States Commissioner's Office.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER JOHN A. GEORGE.

In the matter of the application of the Italian Consul for the search, arrest and detention of MARIO RAIMONDO, a seaman belonging to the Italian bark *Omega*.

In the above case, which was an application by a foreign Consul to have his authority enforced in a matter of difference between the officers of the bark *Omega* and one of the crew of that vessel, the United States Commissioner, after a careful examination of the whole case, and the laws and treaties applicable, has rendered the following opinion and decision.

Opinion.—This case involves two questions—first, whether the eighth article of the Consular convention with France, under which the Consul of Italy claims the arrest of the seaman, is made a part of the treaty with Sardinia, by virtue of the 35th article of the latter, which stipulates that "Consuls, &c., shall enjoy the same privileges, powers and exemptions as those of the most favored nation." Second, Whether the Executive authorities, by virtue of such treaty stipulations and without a law of Congress, can rightfully carry out the provisions of the treaty under which the foreign seaman is sought to be held. What construction is to be given to the words privileges, powers and exemptions? The Commissioner is guided only by the consent of this and the stipulations of other treaties. There have been no juridical definitions or interpretations of those words, and commentators on treaties, or writers on International Law, have made no satisfactory explanations of their import or meaning. Since almost every treaty has an express stipulation relative to criminal offenses, declaring the power and authority of Consuls and directing their duties to act, and giving them exclusive control of such differences as may arise between the officers and crews of foreign vessels, and also the duties of the local authorities when applied to for aid, the Commissioner is led to believe that from the nature of such stipulations no general provision like the one in question should be considered to embrace the criminal offenses of treaties. The interpretation that the Commissioner puts upon these words is that they affect only the civil and political status of Consuls, viz.: their personal rights and immunities, local gratuities and access, commercial licenses and municipal protection, &c., granted to Consuls by the contracting parties. The Commissioner is therefore of the opinion that under the treaty with Sardinia, the Consul of that Government cannot lawfully claim or request the assistance of the local authorities in enforcing his decisions in cases other than those of seamen claimed as deserters. But assuming that this article of the French treaty is operative in this case, the Commissioner is of the opinion that Congress should legislate on the subject before interior magistrates can carry out its stipulations. Although the Supreme Court of the United States may sanction treaty stipulations by virtue of the Constitution, without any action of Congress, yet inferior courts being ordained and established by Congress, must derive their jurisdiction and authority from such legislative source. The Act of March 3, 1851, the last Congressional enactment on the subject, limits Consular powers in carrying into operation its provisions, and there must be granted an enactment to empower any similar to the meaning of that act until the Act of Feb. 26, 1853 was passed, conferring upon them that power. Since Congress has failed to legislate upon the eighth article of the French treaty, or upon similar provisions in other treaties, the Commissioner decides that he has no jurisdiction in this case, and orders that the prisoner be discharged from the custody of the Marshal.

The Excessive Tax Levy.

The TAX LEVY BILL, which has been forwarded to Albany is exciting the strongest opposition from citizens. As we have stated, it estimates the expenses of the year at $12,600,000. The discussion which will be given it will reveal startling facts and the most profligate designs for the expenditure of the public monies. The bill was hurried off to Albany without receiving the concurrence of the Board of Councilmen or the sanction of the Mayor. The gambling through was too flagrant, the decision too enormous. The Committee of the Citizens' Association, to which reference has been made, went Albany to protest against it, and to show incontrovertibly the swindles contemplated and the unnecessary burden sought to be imposed upon the City. The Legislative Committee before whom it is, cannot evade the truths which will be presented them, and there is a confident belief that they will not favorably report upon the bill as presented. Every Ward of the City will be represented at Albany, and the true feeling of our citizens indicated.

The Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ward Citizens' Associations held meetings on Thursday evening, for the purpose of appointing delegates to Albany to remonstrate with the Legislature against the new Tax Bill referred to. From the Sixteenth Ward were appointed the following: Messrs. Legrand Lockwood, Don Alonzo Cushman, E. L. Sessions, Charles Berkmeier, Charles Denison, Albert Havemeyer, Edward C. Gregory, Edward P. Clark, David Samson, T. B. Coddington and Samuel B. H. Vance. From the Eighteenth Ward were Messrs. Charles P. Kirkland, Thomas Jeremiah, David M. Dow, Edward Cromwell, Marshall O. Roberts, A. R. Eno, George Folsom, James Black, Charles Tracy, George T. M. Davis, John McKesson, George de Rouset Lord, Dr. A. Hawley Heath, B. K. Bogert, Charles H. Smith, Thomas K. Fletcher, John Falconer, Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, Thomas G. Demming, Dr. William R. Mayo, Russell Dart, James L. Stewart.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST-RIVER REGIMENT, N.Y.S.N.G., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 5.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, the regiment will parade on Monday, April 4, to take part in the inauguration of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair. Uniform full fatigue. Regimental line will be formed on Washington-place at 1 o'clock, precisely. The band and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at 12½ P. M. By order,

EUGENE LuGAL, Col. Com.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 7.—In compliance with Division and Brigade orders of this date, this regiment will parade on Monday, April 4, precisely, to take part in the ceremonies of opening the Sanitary Fair. Regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place, 8 centre before 1 o'clock P. M. Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes previous to formation. Field and staff mounted will report at the Armory at quarter before 1 o'clock. Overcoats will be brought to the Armory, to be worn if the state of the weather requires it. The Commandant has noticed that men, coming upon the ground late, have taken position in the Music Guard—this will not be allowed, and Captains of companies will see that all men, not present at roll-call for equalization, are returned as absent, whether they join the regiment afterward or not. By order of

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

WM. H. BUNN, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves and white cross-belts, on Monday next, the 4th of April, to take part in celebrating the opening of the Metropolitan Fair.

Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel, at the Armory, at 12 o'clock M. Commandants of companies, drummers, band and non-commissioned staff, to the Adjutant, at the same hour and place. Regimental line will be formed immediately after in Broome-street, between Centre and Broadway, right resting on Centre-street. By order of

JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.

C. N. KINNEY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 3.—In compliance with brigade orders of this day, the regiment will assemble at the armory, No. 626 Broadway, on Monday, April 4, at 12 o'clock M., in full fatigue, with overcoats and white gloves, to participate in the parade at the opening of the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Regimental line will be formed at 12½ o'clock precisely.

Commandants of companies must be in readiness with their commands promptly at the hour appointed.

By order of Col. O. D. ASHLEY.

A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE ON SHIPBOARD—THE PERPETRATOR ARRESTED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN, on board the ship *Albert Gallatin*, lying in the harbor, opposite Bedloe's Island, on the body of WM. HENDERSON, a sailor, who died from injuries received on Thursday evening at the hands of a shipmate named CLARK. The testimony given in the case tended to show that the *Albert Gallatin* cleared from the port, on Thursday afternoon, for Liverpool, and that after going down the bay a short distance she anchored for the night. The crew, who had just been shipped, were for the most part intoxicated. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening they became involved in a serious quarrel among themselves, during which HENDERSON was knocked down, beaten and kicked about the head and face by CLARK. The injuries were so serious that the victim died in a few minutes afterward. The evidence disclosed the fact, however, that deceased had made a deadly assault on CLARK, and that the latter, to some extent, acted in self-defence. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that WM. HENDERSON came to his death by blows at the hands of PATRICK CLARK, which we think, from the evidence, that it was partly justifiable." Deceased was 27 years of age, and a native of Scotland. CLARK was arrested by the Harbor Police, and upon the rendition of the verdict he was committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is 20 years of age, and was born in Ireland. He does not deny having inflicted the injuries, but he says that the act was done purely in self-defence.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN AVENUE D.—PATRICK SURE, a boy 8 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 141 Wall-street, Brooklyn, was accidentally run over by a horse and cart in Avenue D, near Third-street, on Thursday evening. The injuries were so serious that he died in twenty minutes thereafter. Coroner WILSON held an inquest on the body, at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

POPULAR LECTURES.—A course of popular lectures is now being delivered on "The Bible, the Book for the People," on successive Sabbath evenings, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, two blocks east of Broadway, by the pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. The second will be delivered to-morrow evening. Subject—"Lights from Above."

STATEN ISLAND CONTRIBUTIONS.—A notice will be found in another column directing where contributions from Staten Island to the Sanitary Fair will be received.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY

Barge Sunk in a Slip by the Screw of a Propeller—Custom—Waiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company vs. *The Steam Propeller George Washington*.—This was an action of a somewhat novel character. The facts of the case were as follow: The *George Washington*, a large screw steamer, was, on the 16th of November, 1863, lying on the north side of Pier No. 9 in the North River. She was a new vessel and was in process of completion, and for the purpose of trying her machinery she had been steaming her way through the day. Her screw was a large one, 17 feet in diameter, and the effect of its revolution was to cause a powerful current to run around the stern from the other side of the slip. On the opposite side of the slip lay the libelant's barge, *Par Lady*, and the barge *Garibaldi* (the *Garibaldi* being outside). Another propeller lay ahead of them, also out of the pier. During the day it became necessary to warp the *Par Lady* out toward the end of the pier, which could not be done safely while the screw of the *George Washington* was in motion. The engineer of the *George Washington* was therefore requested to stop it, while the barges were being moved. He stopped it accordingly, and the barge *Garibaldi* was moved out, and made fast near the end of the pier. The *Par Lady* was then towed out from the pier to be moved forward. While she was so being moved, and when she was about two-thirds of her length past the screw of the *George Washington*, the engineer started her engine, and set her screw in motion. The current caused by its motion at each revolution struck the bottom of the barge and cut a hole in her, from the effects of which she sunk, causing considerable damage to her and the goods on board of her, for the recovery of which this suit was brought.

The claimants denied the jurisdiction of the court, and denied any negligence on the part of the propeller.

Held by the Court—That the objection to the jurisdiction must be overruled on the authority of a case before Southern Intelligencer, reported in 2 Blatchford.

That the cause being one of admiralty jurisdiction, it must be subject to the rules of that system of jurisprudence in cases of collision, so far as they are applicable to the peculiar features of the case.

That there was gross fault in the case, and it is not one of inevitable accident.

That the testimony of the engineer of the *George Washington*, when fairly weighed with the facts stated by the libelants' witnesses, shows that the collision was brought about wholly by his unjustifiable action in starting his engine at the time he did. He admits that he was requested to stop his engine until they could move a boat or boats, and that he did stop. He states that in his judgment his engine was stopped twenty minutes, and then says: "Before I put the engine in motion again I went on deck and looked and saw that the space between my ship and the boats on the opposite side, at Pier No. 10 was greater than when I stopped. I then went below and put my engine in motion again." His course was wholly unjustifiable. He knew, or ought to have known, the effect of the motion of the screw on the waters of the slip and the danger that must attend the movement of any vessel on the opposite side of the slip. He had been requested to stop his engine for the purpose of allowing such a movement to be made with safety, and that movement was still in progress. Before he ventured to start his engine, he should have fully satisfied himself that the object for which he had been requested to stop had been accomplished. Why he could not have ascertained that it was not accomplished by his own personal inspection, it is difficult to conceive. For the proof is overwhelming that the *Par Lady* was in plain sight but a few yards from the side of the ship, with quite a number of men on her engaged at that moment in the act of casting her past his ship. If he looked at all, with any desire to ascertain the true condition of the *Par Lady*, he could only have failed to discover it through great carelessness and inattention. A proper precaution for him to have taken would have been to have hailed those in charge of the moving vessel, and thus to have ascertained from them the condition of things.

That some evidence was offered by the claimants to prove that it is a custom for steam propellers to move their screws in the slips of this City, and it was argued that this is a custom of which the libelants were bound to take notice, and against the consequences of which they should have taken precaution by holding their barge with stronger lines and more force. One of the witnesses who testified to the custom, gave it also as his opinion that the movement of the *Par Lady*, with no more secure lines than she had when she was moved, was negligent under the circumstances. But one element upon which he founds this opinion, consists in the assumption that the screw of the *George Washington* was liable to be put in motion by accident, or without notice.

That if the custom exists at all, it must be reasonable and strictly construed. No custom was proved broad enough to sustain this assumption that propellers may start their screws at any moment without notice to vessels in the same slip, and within reach of the dangerous current produced by their motion, and thus throw upon such vessels the obligation of using perpetual vigilance and extraordinary means of protection.

That even if the custom were proved, after the *George Washington* had stopped her screw, for the purpose of allowing the libelants to move the boats, the latter had a right to rely on its remaining motionless until they had accomplished their object, provided they were proceeding in no unnecessary delay.

That there is nothing in the evidence to show that the engineer of the *George Washington* was deceived or misled by any fault of the libelants or their servants or agents.

That if any such custom exists, as is claimed, the *privileges it confers would be exercised with great* caution, and in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary use of the slips by other vessels.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to a Commissioner to compute the damages.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Mr. Parsons and Judge Curtis.

Contract Void by the Statute of Frauds.

Before Judge Gardiner, without a Jury.

Heman L. White vs. Silas W. Allie et al.—This was an action to recover damages for a breach of a contract. On the 20th of April, 1863, the plaintiff and the defendants entered into an oral agreement for the sale and purchase of five thousand yards of army cloths at $2.50 per yard. It was agreed that $500 should be paid on the 1st of May, and that the balance should be paid on the delivery of the goods on June 1, 1863. On May 1, the defendants paid the plaintiff $300, taking a receipt therefor (and the plaintiff delivered a bill of the goods, dated April 20, and at the same time, (on May 1,) added at the foot of the bill the following memorandum: "Terms cash, $500, May 1, and balance June 1, 1863. Goods to be delivered when paid for." On this occasion also it was determined that the interest should run from April 20; and in answer to a question of the plaintiff respecting the ability of the defendants to receive and pay for the goods on June 1, they stated that they had out-of-town orders, which would enable them to do so. On June 1, the goods were tendered, and the defendants refused to receive and pay for them. The goods has fallen in the market to $1 95 per yard.

The defendants moved for judgment on the ground that the contract was void by the Statute of Frauds, which requires that the payment of part of the purchase money shall be made at the time of the contract; and they cited Allen vs. Aquira, 5 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 398.

For the plaintiff it was argued: First, that the object of the Statute was to make a contract rest upon acts, not mere words. The spirit of the Statute is met in the present case. Second, part payment must follow the agreement, and of necessity, the element of reasonable time enters in. Upon that point the agreement of the parties as to the interest of time should be controlling. Thompson vs. Gould, 13 Mass. 276; Graham vs. Hyde, 30 Barb. 500. Third, in the contemplation the contract was made when the $500 was paid on May 1. The oral agreement of April 20, was good as a proposition, and the part payment on May 1, was an acceptance of the proposition, and the completion of a valid contract. 2 Bosw. & Pul. 238, 11 Mass. 6, 1 Pick. 480, 1 Seld. 537. Fourth, there is sufficient evidence of an express and independent contract on May 1. Fifth, the opinion in the case cited by the defendants is *obiter*.

The Judge held that the contract was void by the Statute, and rendered judgment for the defendants.

Osborn Ward for the plaintiff; Henry Whitmore for the defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

50,000	do.	109¾	400
13	Mer. Ex. Bank	104	1700
1800	Canton Co.	38	2200
250	Bank of Com'rce	116	7100
150	do.	116¾	400
10	Am. Exc. Bank	115	100
50	do.	115	100
50	Del. & Had. C. Co.	235	100
150	do.	230	100
300	Penn. Coal Co.	219	1100
400	do.	220	2200
100	Central Coal Co.	31	200
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	19	200
100	do.	19	600
200	do.	83⅛	100
100	do.	20	400
100	Amer. Coal Co.	11	1200
100	Quick. M. Co.	34½	200
100	do.	36	100
500	do.	35	200
1000	do.	34½	200
600	do.	35	200
1000	do.	34½	200
200	do.	35	600
100	Cosa. Ant. Co.	3	1000
100	Wy. C. Co.	60	700
200	do.	60	200
100	Cosaque Iron M.	13	100
100	do.	13¾	100
500	do.	13	200
100	Nat. Mar. Co.	24	200
100	Hope Gold Co.	23¾	200
400	International Coal	110¾	150
400	Atl. & Pac. M. Co.	40	500
100	Briggs Gold Co.	125	500
1200	Canada Coal Co.	11	2100
100	do.	10	100
100	Q. H. Cr. M. Co.	28¾	100
400	do.	29	100
400	do.	29	100
400	Cen. M. Co.	29¾	100
200	do.	14¾	100
100	do.	14¾	100
500	Mariposa M. Co.	43	100
600	Maryland Cop. Co.	13	100
300	Pacific Cop.	3⅜	100
1200	Lehigh & Sug. C.	19¾	100
100	do.	19¾	100
200	do.	19¾	100
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	220	100
500	do.	220	200
100	R. & St. L. R.	70	100
100	Peninsula R.	75	50

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 1, 1864.

$1000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	110	6
20,000	do.	110⅛	2300
10,000	do.	110⅛	600
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	110	1000
20,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	110⅛	1000
21,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	110⅛	2000
20,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	110⅛	1000
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.	140	500
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.	140⅜	500
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.	140⅜	1000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Held by Law.

WINTER GARDEN—Lorlie's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Person, Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., &c., all hours & afternoon; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Warblers, at 3 and 7½ P.M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 663 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 624 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Pamella—Batarelle de Dames.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

CLINTON HALL—Readings.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamships *Calawba* and *Tacco*, from New-Orleans, March 24, arrived at this port yesterday. They bring news of a handsome little engagement at Natchitoches, La., *sixty miles* above Alexandria, between our forces, under command of Gens. Lee and Mower, and the rebels, *in which we captured four pieces of artillery and* 210 prisoners. Gen. Banks had left New-Orleans for the front. Franklin, La., the western terminus of the Opelousas Railroad, had been evacuated by our forces. The political excitement in Louisiana had subsided. Affairs in Texas were quiet.

A letter from Helena, Arkansas, of the 23d states that on the 22d Major Carmichael and one hundred and twenty men, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, returned from a four days' trip toward White River. In that time they marched one hundred and twenty-eight miles, and captured twenty horses and eighteen prisoners, one of whom is Capt. Hughes, who escaped from the guards about a month ago, as they were taking him to Johnson's Island. Capt. Hughes also came in, having been out two days. He brought four prisoners with their arms and horses. A detachment of twenty-five men became separated from the command and were captured. Eight afterward escaped.

The Louisville *Journal* mentions a rumor current in that city on Tuesday, that Gen. Forrest had moved up Cumberland River with his force, and made an attack on Fort Donelson. It does not give full credence to the rumor, but admits that Fort Donelson is an inviting point for attack at this particular time. The garrison is small, and the resistance against overpowering numbers would necessarily be feeble.

A dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Gens. Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton, and Sykes, and ten Brigadiers, have been ordered to report to Gen. Sherman for duty in his division. Gen. Buell, it is said, will most likely succeed Gen. Schofield in the command of the Department of the Ohio.

Gen. Sherman arrived at Huntsville, Alabama, on March 26. He was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. McPherson, Brigadiers Barry, Allen and W. S. Smith. Gen. McPherson will establish headquarters of Department Army of the Tennessee at Huntsville.

W. H. Holden, Esq., the Conservative editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, is now a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and a bitter contest is said to be raging between him and Gov. Vance, who is a candidate for reelection.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels have lately been busily engaged in constructing rifle-pits on the south bank of the Rapidan, at Raccoon Ford.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of Mr. Grimes, as to the number of men transferred from the military to the naval service, etc. It was referred to the Naval Committee and ordered to be printed. Mr. Nesmith called up the bill to establish assay offices at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon, and moved an amendment establishing a branch mint at Portland, Oregon, instead of an assay office at Dalles City, and advocated it at length, making some caustic references to the course of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint in regard to it. After some unimportant conversation on various matters, an Executive Session was ordered, and a large number of military nominations confirmed.

In the House yesterday, Mr. Holman gave notice of the introduction of a bill to increase the pay of the privates in the army. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, introduced a bill to provide for refunding to loyal States certain sums of money expended by them in raising and equipping troops for the Union army. It provides for a board of three commissioners to hold sessions in Washington, and report to Congress the ascertained sums due to States, towns and counties. Several bills were passed relative to collisions at sea, tonnage dues, &c. Mr. Ward, of New-York, introduced a joint resolution providing for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces. The National Bank Act was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The Committee struck out, by a vote of 84 against 39 the ninth section, which provided that no association shall pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association not authorized by this act. An amendment by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, was adopted, providing that the duties or taxes imposed by Congress, from time to time, shall be in lieu of all other taxes on such associations. Without further proceedings the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported for the safe keeping of old records in the public offices of the City of New-York, and incorporating the Long Island City Water Works Company. Mr. Parsons made a minority report in favor of a

a public market in New-York. Among the bills passed were the Westchester County Bounty Bill, and a Bill to perfect the amendment of the Constitution by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the following bills were favorably reported: Relative to the piers at the foot of Hoboken-street; to incorporate the East New-York Union Trust Company; relative to the Police Records of New-York; amending the Revised Statutes relative to divorces; regulating the use of certain wharves and piers in New-York. A written report was made against the bill authorizing State Banks to form under the National Banking Law. The report is signed by four of the committee. While the report was being read a very exciting debate arose, and its further reading was suspended. Mr. Murray introduced a bill for a New-York People's Gas-light Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Trenton *Gazette* of April 1, says: "The most important part of the proceedings of the House of Assembly on Thursday, was the introduction of a bill, by Mr. Benson, to repeal the act incorporating the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company. The bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations, and will probably come up for action next week. Of course it would be idle at this time to speculate as to the action of the Legislature upon it; but that the Legislature possesses the right to repeal the charter, would appear to be indisputable."

It is reported from Washington that the English Solicitor-General has rendered a decision that the *Alabama* and other rebel vessels are not of the class denominated British vessels; nor have they English crews; but on the contrary are Confederate vessels with Confederate commissions. He insists, as such, that they are the property of recognized belligerents, and therefore no inquiry can be made into the history of their ravages, &c.

The Customs demand for Gold yesterday, $439,000, was supplied yesterday from the Treasurer's Office, at 165 ⅞ cent. In the Gold Room, used by operators for the hourly *ups* and *downs*, and to *corner* each other in prices, the fluctuations were from 166 to 168¾ and back to 166¼ ⅞ cent. Exchange on London 179@180¼ ⅞ cent, and demand checked by the rise in Gold. The Stock speculation continues buoyant on a 7 ⅞ Money market.

Breadstuffs attracted rather more attention yesterday. Flour was dearer; Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Tallow, Whisky, Fruit, Leather and Spices were in good demand at buoyant prices. Cotton was salable and firm. Metals, Hay, Hops, Fish, Candles, Oils, Seeds and Tobacco were in moderate request. The inquiry for desirable styles of Dry Goods was fair throughout the past week, and prices favored sellers. Freights were dull and heavy.

Luxury Against Patriotism.

An allegorical figure of New-York, just at this period, if true to the life at all, would be a man or a woman—either would do—inflicting wounds with one hand, and reliving them *over with the other. We are to open a Sanitary Fair, at Palace Garden, on Monday, to heal up the hurts of our soldiers, while at home we are all the while doing the best we* can to multiply these hurts.

New-York never before used so much foreign finery. This finery can be paid for only with gold. Every dollar of gold sent from the country enhances its price here, depreciates greenbacks, impairs the credit of the Government, and directly tends to prolong the war, out of which comes all the suffering we seek to relieve, or to defeat the war and make all that suffering vain.

It is odd how times have changed. War used to be privation and distress. Of earthly visitations it was accounted the direst. It went in company with all the Furies. But so far as the land at large is concerned, it has latterly taken to new ways. It has dropped its old scourge. What it carries now is a cornucopia, and a bigger and a fuller one than Peace could ever boast of. Grass *does* grow in its tracks now—the very thickest of clover. Juvenal complained that peace, with all its luxuries, more ruthless than the sword, was killing his Rome:

"Nunc patimur longæ pacis mala; Sævior armis
Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem."

It is the luxury begot of war and, not of peace, that strikes at our Rome.

The explanation of this change is simple enough. It lies mainly in two modern inventions—national debts and paper money. By the former the pecuniary burdens of the war are mostly shifted to the shoulders of posterity. By the latter the liabilities not thus provided for are met by large emissions of paper money, which of necessity inflate the currency, from which inflation always comes a spirit of enterprise, of adventure, of speculation, an artificial prosperity alike glittering and hollow. There is a third circumstance which has some influence. Formerly, war was waged with simple means, involving few outlays that were not met by levies and contributions on the very theatre of the war, whereas now enormous material has to be provided which industry alone can supply, through contracts that yield great private fortunes—thus getting clear in a great measure of the burdens by throwing them upon the future, and infusing an unnatural stimulus into the industry of those who are not personally engaged in the fighting. Modern war instead of distressing a people, actually makes them flush with every means of high cheer.

Probably this was never before felt in quite so large measure as in our present case. Present taxes for current war expenditures were never before comparatively so light. Paper money has seldom been so extensively manufactured. Government contracts were never larger or more varied. The result of it all has been that great numbers of our people find themselves quickly possessed of riches that in other times it would have taken them years to accumulate. And what is thus speedily gained is speedily spent—on the old principle, "lightly come, lightly go." A wild extravagance becomes the general order of the day. There is a rage for costly display never before known in our republican history.

The moral poison which this new-blown luxury is infusing into our popular character is a fitter theme for the preacher than for the journalist. But, in fact, it needs no expounding. Everybody who knows anything of human nature knows that nothing is surer than wild luxury to canker and corrupt it. [It requires neither ancient satire nor modern homily to tell that. But what immediately concerns us is that the greater part of this extravagance is indulged in at the cost of embarrassing and weakening the Government, which is struggling for its existence, and of frustrating the war, for which so much life has been given. The fact is unquestionable. This ostentation is kept up mostly by

foreign fabrics, which only gold can buy. The specie basis, which alone can sustain currency and credit, is being more and more largely drawn away; and without currency and credit, no war can be successfully prosecuted. The disproportion between gold and paper cannot go on increasing for a great period without producing a financial collapse. And should that collapse come, the war, we may be sure, will straightway end. Our Government can practice no such repudiating shifts as the rebel Government is now essaying. There is too much moral principle yet left in the Northern people to tolerate any national turpitude of that sort. When it comes to the point that this war demands repudiation, the war will be abandoned, and all the sacrifices our soldiers have made in it will go for naught.

We say then that this extravagance is treacherous to the soldiers, and a betrayal of the country. These diamonds flash gaily, but there is blood on them. These silks rustle royally, these laces float ethereally, but they smell, they smell, of treason.

Our Public School System—Reforms Proposed in the Law.

A bill, making some important changes in the School Law of this City, has been reported in the Assembly by Hon. Erastus C. Benedict. The most material change is in the manner of appointing and removing the teachers employed in the Ward Schools. The total number of these teachers is about two thousand. They are now appointed and may be removed by the uncontroled action of a majority of the trustees of the ward in which the school is located, and it is notorious that the power has often been grossly abused. It is proposed by the new bill, that hereafter the principals and vice-principals of these schools shall be appointed and removed only by the concurrent action of the Board of Education of the City, and the Board of Trustees for the ward. Assistant teachers are to be appointed, as heretofore, by the Board of Trustees for the ward; but the more reliable tenure of office secured to the principals of the schools, upon whom the main responsibility for their management actually rests, will give to them such a degree of courage that they will apply to be relieved from the imposition of useless assistants. The means for removing teachers, though guarded by careful checks, are so fully provided that there will be little probability of the retention of teachers who are incompetent, inefficient or otherwise unworthy. Assistant teachers may be removed by concurrent action of the trustees and inspectors; but in such case the teacher removed has a right of appeal to the Board of Education, which body, after hearing the trustees, may reinstate the teacher. The Board of Education is to have an absolute power of removal, not only upon the recommendation of a majority of either the inspectors or trustees having the school in charge, but also upon that of the City Superintendent of Schools.

The bill also gives to the Board of Education power to remove any school officer guilty of corruption or of immoral or disgraceful conduct, and it is made the duty of the Board to investigate, by testimony taken under oath, every charge against a school officer, made by a school officer or a taxpayer. Corruption in office is also to be punishable as a misdemeanor. The necessity for such provisions is too painfully known. In the recent case of one of its members who had been guilty of the most depraved and scandalous conduct, the Board was compelled to assume the power to expel him from his office. If the bill becomes a law and fails to realize the hope that it will insure us an average of school officers of a higher character than heretofore, it fortunately will provide for the removal of those who disgrace their office.

Another excellent change is the provision by which the commissioners, who are the officers forming the Board of Education, are not, after the present year, to be members of the Boards of Trustees in their respective wards. The fact that they have heretofore been members of both Boards, has been one of the greatest defects of the present system. The two Boards should be a check on each other, but the commissioners have almost invariably been committed in their local Boards in favor of any measure agreed upon there, and have then gone to the Board of Education, with strong motives of pride and interest to stimulate their efforts for success, and in most cases ready to secure it by all the influence they could command, and even by the aid of log-rolling. Their exclusion from the local Boards will certainly give more independence to their action, and lead them to regard pending questions with a stricter regard for the general interests of the public.

Each ward has now twelve elective school officers—being a total for the City of two hundred and sixty-four. The bill contemplates a reduction in the number of about one half. None of the present officers, however, with the exception of eight Inspectors, who are to lose one year each, are to be shortened in the terms for which they were elected. A lesser number is to be chosen hereafter, and the present system will thus be gradually merged into the new.

The Board of Education, when completely formed under the new bill, will consist of twenty-one members, seven being chosen each year to serve three years. The Board at present consists of forty-four members, one being elected each year from each ward to serve two years. The change is to be accomplished by the formation of seven districts, as follows:

First District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards.

Second District—Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards.

Third District—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards.

Fourth District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Fifth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.

Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

The great benefit of this change is, that only seven commissioners will be elected each year—one for each district; and as it is easier for the press to concentrate public attention upon seven than upon twenty-two, the chances of a judicious selection of officers will be proportionally increased. It will also be necessary, when they run in large districts, to select a better class of men as candidates than are sometimes nominated in wards. Some fault has been found that none of the districts will belong absolutely to the Union party. The difficulty in this case seems to be chronic, and to be owing to the large preponderance of the Democratic party in this City. The Union party will have a fair chance in each of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Districts, by nominating the best men; and also in the Fourth and Seventh, by Democratic divisions. They can do no better by the existing system of ward elections. In 1862, when the Democratic party united on Brennan for Comptroller, the Union party only elected two commissioners out of twenty-two; and though last Fall, when the Democratic party was divided between Boole and Gunther, the Unionists elected eight, they owed their success more to Democratic divisions than to Union strength. The seven districts are about equal in population—each containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants; and they are not only of proper shape and size, but they are also well laid out in respect to neighborhood associations and community of sentiment. We do not see how the districts could easily be improved; but if any person does, he should propose a new apportionment.

Hereafter, by this bill, only one trustee a year will be elected in each ward. In this manner the Ward Board will ultimately be reduced to five members, instead of ten. Each elector will vote only for one commissioner for the district, and one trustee for the ward. This change will not only tend to the selection of better men, but will avoid the evil attendant upon the annual election of at least four school officers in each ward, whereby men are nominated as the representatives of particular interests, and elected by a combination of interests, and not upon their personal worth.

The bill provides that the inspectors shall *consist of three for each district, instead of two* for each ward, and that they shall no longer be elected by the people, but shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Education. In this manner, gentlemen of education and leisure may be selected, who will usefully perform the duty of visiting the schools. These officers have no original power, but in some cases they are authorized to check the action of the trustees. The most comprehensive power is also given by the bill to the Board of Education to regulate and limit the expenditures of the trustees.

On the whole, the bill is manifestly a measure of reform. This is conceded by all. Some would like to have a more radical change, and others provisions somewhat different. We have, however, a good opportunity to obtain so much now, let us secure this, and at a future time we can supply whatever is deficient.

Status for Our Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Senate a very able and earnest letter upon the deficiency of men in our naval service, the causes of the deficiency, and the legislation required to remedy it. There are thirty-four thousand seamen in the naval service; there are thirty-five vessels-of-war now awaiting crews, and the number is increasing; and the immediate and imperative wants of the naval service require the transfer of twelve thousand seamen from the army. No transfers of sailors from the army to the navy have been effected thus far; but many sailors have been drafted into the army, or drawn thither by bounties and other causes, and are now serving as soldiers. While experienced men are thus misemployed, or, at least, not employed to the highest advantage, the enlistments into the navy during the last year have been mostly of inexperienced landsmen. "A sailor," says the Secretary, "is an expert, educated to his profession by years of training, and, when withdrawn from his proper duty, no inexperienced person can make good his place."

There is no scarcity of seamen in the country, but it is the improper operation of certain laws that have produced the present damaging deficiency. Of these laws, the Secretary earnestly urges the revocation or modification. He argues the vast importance of maintaining our national naval power; and those who are aware of the exertions made by Great Britain in past days, and the extraordinary exertions being made by France in the present day, to obtain and maintain a sufficient force of seamen and marines, will appreciate the weight of Secretary Welles' argument on this head as applied to our own country. "It is mainly on the ocean," he remarks, "that our rightful position as a nation is to be secured and maintained." "No nation, and least of all the United States, can wisely strengthen its army by weakening its naval power." "All Governments cherish their mariners and foster their growth." The Secretary makes some practical suggestions for present action, and makes them in a forcible manner. He urges the immediate transfer of experienced seamen from the army to the navy, and adds that "if legislation has carried mariners into the military service, they should all be taken out by the most summary process," and then makes several generous suggestions for the benefit of seamen.

We trust that Congress will not delay a single day in taking effective action upon such a vital subject. The country cannot afford to have any interruptions in the naval service, and, looking beyond the present, still less can it afford to break down permanently our naval strength, by diverting our hardy seamen and marines from their legitimate occupation.

Evidences of Civilization.—A fortnight since we gave an account of the trial by Lynch law and the hanging of some twenty robbers and murderers in our Western Territory of Idaho. A correspondent from whom we quoted, stated that "it was probable, from present appearances, that twenty or thirty more would soon be executed by the same process." It appears by a telegram we gave yesterday from the Pacific Coast, that the work is going on ruthlessly. We are told that dispatches from Idaho announce the hanging by Vigilance Committees of "eleven men at Virginia City, five at Big Hole, one at Deer Lodge, and seven at Briar Eat." It is cheering to be told, immediately after this announcement that the "rush of emigration to Idaho is immense." We should think that the rush of emigration would need to be immense to keep up the supply of fodder for so many gallows. But why are some people so fond of being hung? Hoi for Idaho!

The President's Letter to the North American Review.

Reports were current a month or two ago that the publishers of the *North American Review* had received a letter from the President of the United States, called forth by the article in the January number on "The President's Policy." The letter itself is printed in the April number, and has an interesting bearing upon Mr. Lincoln's views on an important point of political theory. It is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 16, 1864.

Messrs. Crosby & Nichols:

Gentlemen: The number for this month and year of the *North American Review* was duly received, and for which please accept my thanks. Of course, I am not the most impartial judge; yet, with due allowance for this, I venture to hope that the article entitled "The President's Policy," will be of value to the country. I fear I am not quite worthy of all which is therein kindly said of me personally.

The sentence of twelve lines, commencing at the top of page 223, I would wish to be not exactly as it is. In what is there expressed, the writer has not correctly understood me. I have never had a theory that secession could absolve States or people from their allegiance. Precisely the contrary is asserted in the Inaugural Address; and it was because of my belief in the continuation of these obligations that I was puzzled, for a time, as to denying the legal rights of those citizens who remained individually innocent of treason or rebellion. But I mean no more now than to merely call attention to this point.

Yours, respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

The sentence in the January number, referred to by Mr. Lincoln, is as follows:

"Even so long ago as when Mr. Lincoln, not yet convinced of the danger and magnitude of the crisis, *was endeavoring to persuade himself of Union* majorities at the South, and to carry on a war that was half peace, in the hope of a peace that would have been all war—while he was still enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, under some theory that secession, however it might absolve States from their obligations, could not without them of their claims under the Constitution, and that slaveholders in rebellion had always been people the privilege of having their cake and eating it at the same time—the exercises of free government were striving to persuade the people that the war was an Abolition crusade. To rebel without reason was proclaimed as one of the rights of man, while it was carefully kept out of sight that to suppress rebellion is the first duty of governments."

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's grand opera "Robert le Diable" was produced here last evening, with a degree of success which will insure its repetition on many occasions during the present season. It is pleasant to know that there is one opera at least that "Faust" has not stolen. The distribution, last night, was exceedingly strong, and, in fact, introduced most of the leading artists of Mr. Maretzek's splendid company. Beyond placing the success of the entertainment on record, we have, at the late hour at which we write, no opportunity of speaking of the individual efforts of the artists. It must suffice for the moment that the performance was generally good. We shall return to the subject on Monday.

To-day Gounod's opera of "Faust" will be given at a matinée. The caste is the same as at the regular performances. Ladies should buy their tickets in advance and go in time.

A Concert by the Philharmonic Society.—The Philharmonic Society has consented to give a concert for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. It will take place this evening at the Academy of Music. A glance at the programme, which is given in our advertising columns, will be sure to take to the Academy all lovers of good music, as well as those who wish to assist in swelling the receipts of the fair.

Private Picture Galleries to be Opened for the Fair.—Mr. William H. Aspinwall has given notice that his fine gallery of pictures at his residence, University-place, corner of Tenth-street, will be opened to the public during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and that the entire proceeds will be given to the Sanitary Commission. This gallery contains some of the finest and most valuable works of the Old Masters ever brought to this country. In addition to his own collection of fine pictures, Mr. Woolsey, of Astoria, has kindly loaned to Mr. Aspinwall, for the occasion, his large picture, by Hennig, of the "Farm-Yard," one of the most valuable works by this artist. Mr. Belmont has also decided to open his gallery, in Eighteenth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, to the public, during the same time and for the same purpose.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Digging New Rifle Pits on the Rapidan—Arrival of Deserters—Convicted Prisoners.

Washington, Friday, April 1.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says the rebels for the past two days have been busily engaged in digging rifle pits along the south side of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Raccoon Ford.

It is also reported by deserters that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburgh and Hanover Junction.

Six deserters came in yesterday, bringing their wives and twelve children. They traveled by way of Madison Court-house, where their families had been living, encountering great hardships on the route.

Seventy-two prisoners, sentenced by Court-martial to labor on the public works for terms ranging from one to ten years, were sent to Alexandria yesterday, on the way to the fields of their future toils.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS.

Gen. Buell to Command the Army of the Ohio—Two Johnston Retrenching Lee.

Cincinnati, Friday April 1.

The *Commercial* has a dispatch from Chattanooga, which says:

Gens. Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton and Sykes and ten Brigadiers have been ordered to report to Gen. Sherman for duty in his division.

Gen. Buell will most likely succeed Gen. Schofield in the command of the Department of the Ohio.

Reuters report that Gen. Joe Johnston is retrenching the army of Gen. Lee.

Ice Blockade at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., Friday, April 1.

There is a great body of ice in our harbor, extending as far as the eye can see east and west, and completely blockading it. The easterly winds have driven the ice in.

The steamship *Acadia*, from Boston, has not yet arrived here.

The Oregon Delegates to the Republican National Convention.

San Francisco, Thursday, March 31.

The delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Baltimore are: Messrs. Holden Vanzee, Chairman; Aaron Hinkle and Hiram Smith.

FROM ALBANY.

The Assembly on the National Bank Legislation—Mr. Murray's Relief of Debtors and Towns—The Canal Claim Bills—The Supply Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Friday, April 1, 1864.

The Assembly Committee on Banks presented a report to the House this morning, setting forth at length their views of the financial policy of this State and of the United States. They oppose the National banking schemes of Mr. Chase, and express the opinion that all bank capital should be subject to taxation. About one-half of the report had been read by the Clerk of the Assembly, when a motion was made and carried to suspend further reading, and the report was sent to the Committee on Printing. The character of the report, as regards its loyal or disloyal tendency, was deemed to be such that several members expressed the hope that no action would be taken, by printing the report, or in any other way, that would be construed as an expression of approval on the part of the House.

The bill legalizing the action of towns of Westchester County in raising money to pay commutations for drafted men, passed the Senate this morning by a vote of twenty-one to two. Mr. Bradhurst, of Westchester, has labored indefatigably in securing its passage in both Houses. The other bills in which a similar principle is involved but in a more objectionable form, are in a critical position, their passage somewhat doubtful. The report against the Richmond County Bill still lies upon the table, and the Queen Village and Rockland County Bills failed to pass on third reading, and will not come up again, if at all, by reconsideration.

The Senate is again discussing to-day the principles involved in canal claim bills. It seems quite probable that any general plan for disposing of these claims, which consumes so much of the time of every Legislature, will be adopted this session. The proposition to establish a court to investigate claims against the State has not, however, been finally acted upon, and may be favorably regarded. Other propositions of a similar character have all been rejected.

That "annual abomination," the Supply Bill, is, as usual, consuming a good deal of time, and occasioning debate in the Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, April 1.

BILLS REPORTED.

For the safe-keeping of old records in the public offices of the City of New-York.

Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works Company.

Amending the act for the safe-keeping of valuable articles in New-York.

Incorporating the American Club.

Mr. Parsons made a minority report in favor of a public market in New-York.

To consolidate the Boston, Hartford and other railroad companies.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill amending the Mechanics' Lien Law for New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

The Westchester County Bounty Bill.

To perfect the amendment of the Constitution by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

A communication was received from the Regents of the University, informing the Senate that there is two vacancies in the board, one by the death of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and the other by the resignation of John L. Graham.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, April 1.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the piers at the foot of Hoboken-street.

To incorporate the East New-York Union Trust Company.

To alter the Commissioners Map of Brooklyn.

To amend the act relative to Firemen in Brooklyn.

Relative to the Police Records of New-York.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to Divorces.

Regulating the use of certain wharves and piers in New-York.

Relative to the New-York Magdalen Society.

By Mr. A. Arnold.—A written report against the bill authorizing State Banks to form under the National Banking Law.

The report is signed by four of the Committee.

While the report was being read a very exciting debate arose, and its further reading was suspended.

Finally a motion to print the report was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill for a New-York People's Gas Light Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York Mechanics' Association.

EVENING SESSION.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company; also, of the Home Insurance Company; also, of the Phœnix Insurance Company.

The Supply Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and disagreed with 15 ayes, when the Committee was dissolved by the Speaker, Schuyler in the chair.

Mr. Fitchett moved a call of the House, which prevailed.

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Coffee and Other Groceries.

THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE.—My customers and the public will please to take notice that the above coffee, with all other articles, is sold at the lowest cash prices at No. 176 Ninth-av.

JESSE C. HULL.

Auction to be called to this order on Tuesday.—At last, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of Executors, of the late residence of Chester Dunham, near Harlem, within half an hour's drive of Central Park, one hour to the City, day or night, by Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue or steamboat.

Elegant Dwelling, barn, coach house, ice-house, filled with a beautiful view of the East River, fine park, lawn, meadow and woodland, (11 acres,) available for village lots; combines unusual advantages for both Summer and Winter residence, and a sure paying investment by any capitalist or real estate contiguous to this City.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY WICKS & COMPANY, 492 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome-st.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotel-keepers and families, is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are superior to any others, and should be for sale by all dealers.

Hovey's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hovey's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore gray and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings out a beautiful curling growth of hair with wonderful power, checks the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, vapor of lead, &c.

Hovey's Imperial Catering Cream, sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOVEY & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

N.B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Coats, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles comprise the latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S GEM HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS.
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS.
MISSES' HATS.
BOYS' HATS.
INFANTS' HATS.

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENDI, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Night Blooming Cereus, which is its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hernia, or Rupture!

CURE and COMFORT, peace and happiness can now be procured by those afflicted with this dangerous disease, by procuring one of the greatest inventions of the age, known as

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This truss is a POSITIVE CURE for this complaint. It is made entirely different, both in principle and action, from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN and DURABLE, presenting no HARD SURFACE or OBJECTIONABLE BOARD, and DEWARD, and the power to regulate at pleasure. Let not prejudice or ostentation oppose truth. This is an age of improvement, and we offer the boon to the afflicted. Pamphlets free for a Stamp. GREGORY & CO., No. 636 Broadway.

Prof. Alcock C. Barry's Trichopherous or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c. It gives instant relief to neuralgic patients. Relieves sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 224 Pearl-st., New-York.

Aruptum Solidorum!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, &c.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artis.

Trinity Choir.

Several boys are wanted as soprano singers. No qualifications entertained unless accompanied with some practical knowledge of music. Salaries from $50 to $200 per annum, according to ability. Address ORGANIST OF TRINITY CHURCH, giving particulars.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

G. Saunders' Mucilate Tablet Rennet-Strength.—The oldest and most approved Syrup now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.
J. & E. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Beak" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines — Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Buy Your Hats at Burke's. His Spring Styles defy competition. Standard prices for Seven Dollars. BURKE, No. 213 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Canal-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters retail for 25 cents and 38 cents each; $15 and $18 per gross, wholesale.

Childreth's Carriages and Boring Horses at VIRBAL'S, No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines. SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines. No. 505 BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 203.—April 1, 1864.
60, 69, 53, 13, 58, 64, 40, 43, 53, 54, 59, 72.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—April 1, 1864.
36, 1, 72, 7, 37, 27, 73, 64, 23, 43, 15, 46, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 207—April 1, 1864.
37, 75, 27, 19, 39, 51, 69, 62, 66, 42, 13, 28.
CLASS 188—April 1, 1864.
19, 24, 49, 8, 46, 66, 15, 2, 67, 26, 41, 31, 42.
E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

NOTICE TO BREWERS.

At the adjourned meeting of the Brewers of New-York and New-Jersey, held this day, it was resolved, that

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1864,
THE PRICE OF
AMBER ALE AND BEER
will be
$6 50 PER BARREL; PALE ALE, $7 50,
and other grades in proportion.

FRENCH CHINA.

Richly Gilt and Enameled
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
BRONZE AND BISQUE STATUARY, CHINA VASES, &c.,
Richly cut and engraved
FLINT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
A large variety of
SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
Also, new designs of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, PORTABLE AND HALL LIGHTS,
CHANDELIERS AND BRACKETS FOR KEROSENE OIL.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

DEAFNESS.

IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all those disagreeable symptoms; may, indeed, say that I feel a new Me. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lighting Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

HEAR.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. Hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 138 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his method (treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a gross quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great light in all the sheet and pain, so much so, that every one thought it would consume. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 69 Fifth-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A

AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE

WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION,
AND HOW HIS
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA WEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS
ACT ON THE SYSTEM
IN CURING THAT DISEASE,
AND THE GREAT SUCCESS
ATTENDING IT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of Consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go, too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovering people would send to me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes the medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower tube very much hepatized and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and, by so doing, they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the stethoscope, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. I do not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New-England this disease, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any other section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach. You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to Rectify it in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into good blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause, and it will stop itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients in my rooms. They say: "Doctor, I feel stronger, I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;" and they are astonished to hear me say that does not matter; remove the cause, and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about ten days. If there is no large disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the ducts of the gall bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy, and there is less danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take out what the consumptives say to me. Those that are bilious, low-spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. It is only a cost of one do lar and twenty-five cents, with full directions. This is candid, is it not, and is it not likely what the conditions are. Frequently one bottle makes a great change in the system. Any person that enjoys ordinary health, by using the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills occasionally must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become healthy. I can produce a number of many cases of consumptives now enjoying good health, weighing near 200 pounds. I will conclude by relating three cases I have made in New-York, and which are all different, and which any one who feels any interest in the matter to visit them. First is Mrs. Farlow, residing then at No. 107 Sixth-av., her husband called upon me at my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., and wished me to call and see her. He said I could do no good; that he had had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with Consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and was desirous to gratify her wishes. I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much affected, but no cavities had formed; her cough was very severe, the spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse 140, legs swollen very much; and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insisted I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she could not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her first a dose of my Mandrake Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite returned, and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mrs. Bartholomew, No. 35 West Forty-fifth-st., came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been a long time, over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup, Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., in two weeks, somewhat better, her tongue had begun to clean a little around the edges, her skin whiter, and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter; much sooner it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months she came to my rooms, very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every vessel in her body that ever it healed it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had left her system, and nature would heal the ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been for about a year, and she is as heavy and robust a woman as you will find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her and is taken great pains to visit any one that she knows her neighbors like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me. The next case is Miss Scofield, from Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Bartholomew got her down to see me, and she has been ever since at her house. When she first came to my rooms, she was much emaciated with a distressing cough, spitting large quantities of blood; examined her lungs with the respirometer, and in all my practice never found one with one lung so far gone and the other lung so sound. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die; but to my great astonishment the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills all seemed to go right to work. The lung is all healed over, and she is as large as a goose egg; good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thirty-five pounds in weight. She has some cough yet, which I do not think will leave her before June. I should think it would be of great interest to some unprejudiced physician to visit these cases, particularly Miss Scofield, or any of them who have been cured by my medicines. They are numerous in New-York; but the above three all differ from each other; and if my medicines are doing what I represent they are, they should have the credit, and the afflicted to know where and how they may be cured.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

REMEMBER, Dr. SCHENCK can be found only at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Terms for medical advice, but for advice and a full supply or medicines at his rooms which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all DRUGGISTS and DEALERS. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c.

WEAR THE ELECTRO-METALIC INSOLES.

They are infallible appliances for all chronic and nervous diseases.

MITTAN & CO., No. 420 Broadway.
Price, $1 50; per mail, $1 80. Send for circular.

SPRING.

My new stock of Spring Clothing is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.

E. B. HALDWIN,
Nos. 72 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6.—The regular monthly meeting of the Union, at which Delegates to the National Convention are to be chosen, and other important business transacted, will be held at Cooper Union Hall on Friday THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 2. E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. D. CONNERTY, Recording Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each box—the price, One Dollar per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized agent, in current funds.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 21 Cedar-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, 2 every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Saxeka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "solid rows" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each, also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND A RARE BARGAIN as regards the price.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil or private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of cranberry plants and all other useful and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Established 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAPS AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory, No. 440 West-street.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, for CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of

Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Weed and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.

The first shipment of 500 cases of this exquisite Wine has just arrived by the steamship Olympus, direct fr m the well known house of

MESSRS. DE VENOGE & CO.,
at Epernay, France, and the present invoice will be introduced into this market at the very low price of
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS,
payable in currency, which is much below its first cost.

Orders for one or more cases may be addressed by letter or otherwise to the undersigned.

WM. HENRY WARD, Wine and Fruit Dealer,
No. 7 Broad-st., near Wall, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$150,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. S. Braunsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 96, 97, 98, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (cr sstown) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

DUST! DUST! DUST!
NOISE! NOISE! NOISE!
COLD! WIND! RAIN!

Brown's Metalic Weather Strips and Window Hands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere.

Address the PATENT METALIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY
WILL GIVE A CONCERT
AT
THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all Descriptions
ARE NOW SOLD BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 413 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, at 10½ A. M., and at the sea-boats stations as follows.—Stations A and D, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ADRAIN VARNUM, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
UNIVERSAL PROGRESS,
A SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS.
By Hasanar Spencer,
Author of "The Principles of Psychology," "Social Statics," "Essays, Moral, Political and Æsthetic," "Education," "First Principles," &c. &c.
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—St. Louis Republican.

A new weekly, called the *Loyal National Union Journal*, has been established at Brownsville, Texas.

Movements of European Steamers.

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City of Washington	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Edina	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

E. Americus	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Peruvian	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Halifax.
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Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
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European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

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The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M., and for Port-Orleans at 1½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Fourth Mails close at	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
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Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A meeting in behalf of the temporal and spiritual interests of our brave soldiers, will be held in the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr. Smith), corner of Sixth and Fifteenth, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins and Rev. Robt. Parr, of Philadelphia, who has had much experience as a battle-field delegate. Let the friends of the soldier attend.

GREENWICH REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.—This church having opened its new place of worship, at No. 861 6th-av., near 45th-st., will hold its services in this building every Sabbath. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Sabbath-school will meet in the church-place at 9 o'clock A. M. All persons interested in the establishment of a Dutch Church in the upper part of the City are respectfully invited to attend.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry—Christ the High Priest—all believers the priests—the heresy of the Romish system of Human Priesthood." This subject will be considered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Building, Washington-square. The attendance of Christians desirous to know the Lord's will is affectionately invited. The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will, on the same occasion, be preached to the unconverted.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 6th and 7th ave.—A memorial sermon of the late noble statesman, Hon. Edward Everett, the greatest orator in the United States, and probably in the world, will be preached in the Church SABBATH, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the pastor, Rev. Y. Bonnell. Sunday-school teachers and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited. Services in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Rev. Alfred Cookman having returned to the city, after an absence of several weeks with the army, will preach in Trinity M. E. Church, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Mr. Cookman will give a full account of his visit, and the many interesting scenes and incidents that came under his observation while there. Strangers made welcome.

THE FEAST OF PURIM.—THE REV. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The sermon in the evening will be on *the History of Haman, Esther and Mordecai, and of the events commemorated in the Jewish festival of Purim, or the Lots.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The second lecture in the course on "The Bible the Book for the People" will be delivered. Subject: *Lights from Asses.* Strangers, pew-churchgoers and penny-less specially invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Moses Ballou will give a discourse on the *History of the Sanitary Commission.* A special collection will be taken morning and evening in aid of the coming Fair for the benefit of that institution. Communion at the close of the morning services.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited. Short addresses and music of young voices. Come and help us. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Baptist), Forty-second-st., between 2d and 3d ave.—Rev. Rogers G. Dickerson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES.—South Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, will preach the next lecture of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Judgment.*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE N. Y. CITY MISSION, Corner Monroe and Oliver-sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. McGlashan, Pastor. Communion at 3 P. M. A. Tex. monthly concert for seamen, with correspondence and addresses.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 13 COOPER Institute. Preaching SUNDAY three times, by Rev. J. B. Cook. Subject, at 10½ A. M.—*The Importance and Purpose of the Second Advent Doctrine in the Christian System—its Nearness.* At 3 P. M.—*Man's Growth by Hearing, and Hearing by the Word of God—The Resurrection.* Also, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Holy Trinity, Madison-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Dix will preach in the morning and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the evening.

NOTICE—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner 6th-av. and 32d-st.; Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*"Answer to the Romanist Taunt, "Where was your Church before the Time of Luther?"* Services at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, commemorative of the character and labors of Hon. Owen Lovejoy for God, the country and the cause. Services at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. C. D. Burgess, the newly-installed pastor, will preach and conduct Sabbath services next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—Rev. Mr. Adam, Rector, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, in the French language, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are respectfully invited.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE SABBATH SCHOOL of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-av. and Tenth-st. (Rev. James Thompson), will hold its Second Anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, 1864. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CLARK, OF Rhode Island, will preach in St. Thomas' Church, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for the St. Luke's Hospital Association, of St. Thomas' Church.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel-sts. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Rector, Rev. Samuel S. Cornelius, with Sermon. Sabbath MORNING and EVENING, April 3. Seats free all.

IRVING HALL.—W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER another of the course of lectures on the "Early History of Christianity," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN WILL BE preached by Rev. R. O. Flagg, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the Young Men's Association. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, until the completion of their new church, will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 126th and 128th sts. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. Bourne, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. T. T. Curtis, of Lawrenceburg, Pennsylvania, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE FIFTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. Henry Kendall, in 4th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 6th-av. and Washington-square, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Text:—*Thy Kingdom Come.*

THE TRUE CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT worships at present in Union Buildings, No. 158 Bowery. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in reference to the speedy appearing of Christ. Seats free.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the eleventh discourse on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av.—11th-st. Subject—*What is Hell?* Strangers cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. R. Hammond, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. J. COLDER, OF PITTSBURGH, formerly Missionary to China, will preach in the F. W. Baptist Church, 4th-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Mission Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

WESTMINISTER CHURCH—23D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th ave.—Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECture in Cooper Institute TUESDAY EVENING next, April 5, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Future Life for the Righteous Only.* All are invited.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—IN the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Buckland, of Sing-Sing, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and the Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, of this City, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL deliver a discourse on *God's Laws of Entail*, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. A. COOKMAN, HAVING RETURNED from the Potomac Army, will preach in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., on SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening: *Religion in the Army.*

REV. SAMUEL R. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. This great charity of New-York continues to hold its high place in the esteem of the wise and good.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. Thos. Scott, of York, Penn., will preach in this Church on SABBATH, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on *The Duty of Christians in the Present Emergency.*

REV. WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, D. D., OF Hopkinton, Iowa, will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 7th-av., on SABBATH EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder Rufus Wendell, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. The Rev. Henry W. Sprague, of Wisconsin, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

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TRUSTEES.

A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Co.
FRED. C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
HENRY MORGAN, of Matthew Morgan's sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abraham Bell's sons.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.

PRESIDENT,
A. W. MORSE.
TREASURER,
F. C. GEBHARD.
BANKERS,
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
SECRETARY,
T. C. T. HUCKLEY,
FOSTER & THOMSON, New-York.

Subscription books for a limited number of shares have now been opened and will close on the 6th of April, when the shares will be allotted as the office of the subscription Agents.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 20 William-st.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

President,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Esq.
Secretary,
C. G. MEARS, Esq.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. TOOLE, Esq.
Trustees,
William S. Toole, Esq., of Wm. S. Toole & Co., No. 770 Fulton-st.
Anthony Thomas, Esq., of Poirelt & Co., No. 82 Broad-st.
J. Hawkins Black, Esq., No. 20 William-st.
Joseph Bachman, Esq., of Joseph Bachman, No. 126 Pearl-st.
Edward Wolfsohn, Esq., of J. Wolfsohn & Co., No. 29 Cedar-st.
Eugene Thorn, Esq., No. 8 West 16th-st.
John S. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall-st.

CAPITAL, 100,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.

Subscription books for this Stock, at the office of the company, will be opened at our office, THIS DAY, April 2, 1864.

VAN SCHAICK & NASSETT,
No. 19 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz:

Nos. 27, 36, 66, 120, 244, 252, 273, 324, 444, 549, 697, 711, 794, 836, 895, 961, 1,027, 1,063, 1,096, 1,411, 1,511, 1,694, 1,873, 2,047, 2,063, 2,067, 2,103, 2,269, of $1,000 each, and 3,514, 3,822, 3,826, 3,939 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schell & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHELL,
H. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Congress-st., Boston.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS, RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lake Superior and Canadian Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on applications.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new U. S. 10-40 BONDS,

Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest, in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest *in coin or its currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates,	Bought and
5-20 Bonds, and	Sold at
all other U. S. Securities,	market
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.,	rates.

W. ANTHES,
No. 37 Pine-st.,
(Fourth National Bank Building.)
New-York.

BENTON MINING COMPANY.

Subscriptions to a limited number of shares of the capital stock of the Benton Gold Mining Company of Colorado Territory will be received at the office of JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The property of this company consists of six hundred continuous feet on the "Old Gregory" vein, in Gilpin County, and letters from the most experienced miners in the Territory point to this property as one of the most valuable yet offered for sale.

Capital, 100,000 shares; par value, $5; subscription price, $3 50. Working capital, $500,000.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—A MEMBER OF THE regular Stock Board can be furnished with desk room and handsome accommodations, free of charge, by a second house located next Wall-st., and conduct their business at the Board. Address Box No. 5,534 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS MATURING ON THE Bonds of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of JEROME KELLOGG, No. 22 Exchange-place.

H. O. BRADLEY, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CAMMANN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated MARCH 31, 1864.

OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER,
CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles L. Cammann, who resides in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller, who reside in the City of New-York, Oswald Cammann, who resides in and Town of West Farms, Blakeley Wilson, who resides in the Town of Bergen, Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, and James M. Fuller, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the amendments thereto, to carry on in the City of New-York the Stock and Exchange Commission business, under the name and firm of

CAMMANN & CO.

That said Charles L. Cammann, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller are the general partners, and the said Oswald Cammann, Blakeley Wilson and James M. Fuller are the special partners therein. That said special partners have contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of capital, that is to say, said Oswald Cammann has contributed the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; the said Blakeley Wilson has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and the said James M. Fuller has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the thirty-first day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of March, 1869.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1864.

CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE W. FULLER,
OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON THIS DAY retires from the house of Clark, Dodge & Co.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ERRAND BOY, FROM 13 TO 14 years of age. Apply at No. 117 10th-st., (Brevoort-place,) for two days, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, AT NO. 12 East 16th-st. Apply in the morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SECOND WAITER, with good reference; none other need apply. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock at No. 61 University-place.

COLORED COOK WANTED.—ONE FULLY competent, with best City reference required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 20 West 17th-st.

GROOM WANTED.—A SMART BOY TO GO TO Newport, R. I. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, No. 33, with recommendations.

ERRAND BOY WANTED.—IN A DOMESTIC Goods commission house. Address E., Box No. 4,516 New-York Post-office, with reference.

SANITARY FAIR.

1,000
OF THE CELEBRATED
UTNAM CLOTHES WRINGERS
FOR SALE AT THE GREAT FAIR.
IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.
NO THUMB-SCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER.
WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COGWHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception, the best Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

No. 1, 86; No. 4, 88.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE
PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 12 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.
AND
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:

That Iron Well galvanized WILL NOT RUST;

That a *simple* machine is BETTER than a *complicated* one;

That a Wringer SHOULD BE SELF-ADJUSTING, DURABLE and EFFICIENT;

That *Thumb-Screws* and *Fastenings* cause DELAY and TROUBLE to *regulate* and *keep in order*;

That wood soaked in hot water WILL *swell, shrink* and *split*;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in WILL *wear out*;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, WILL NOT TEAR the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators ARE NOT ESSENTIAL;

That the Putnam Wringer has *all* the advantages, and *not one* of the disadvantages above-named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the *best* Wringer ever yet made;

That it will wring a *Thread* or a *Bed Quilt* WITHOUT ALTERATION;

We might fill the paper with Testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical; if such there be; and we say to all, *test* the Putnam Wringer. Test it *thoroughly* with *any* and *all* others, and if not entirely satisfactory return it.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

Testimony of Messrs. John W. Wheeler, of Cleveland, Ohio, and John C. Lefferts, of New-York.

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,—GENTLEMEN: *I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.*

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. WHEELER.

Many year's experience in the galvanizing business enables me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JOHN C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap, it is simple, it requires no room whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time, and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have MUCH washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have ANY, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

The Putnam Clothes Wringer is a public benefaction. It is no longer "scold, scold, all on a washing day," for this wringer rings out glad music from the worker, *because it wrings out no peevish sweat from the brow. Try it. Everybody* likes it who has tried it. We can recommend it with the *utmost* confidence. It does its work thoroughly, expeditiously, and *without injury to the clothes.* Every family should have one.—*Christian Intelligencer, Jan., 1864.*

A WORD FOR FEMALES.—We appeal to every family into which this journal enters to do one thing to lighten the burdens of the special class to which we refer, viz.: buy a Putnam Clothes Wringer. We have in use one of these machines, and *know that it is all that it claims to be*, and that its general use, in our opinion, will save the "wringing out" of the lives of a multitude of females.—*New-York Independent, Jan. 21, 1864.*

Among the notable labor-saving machines, Putnam's Clothes Wringer justly holds a place. By using it ourselves, we can truly say that it not only saves much labor, but is also economical in that it causes less wear in wringing clothes, and consumes but one-third the time. It is so easily managed that a child can work it, wringing every article that goes through it thoroughly, and saving much of the wear and tear of the old hand system.—*N. Y. Observer, Jan. 1864.*

WASHING DAY.—The first little bit of sunshine that came through the midst of washing day was through the intervention of a wringing-machine—Putnam's Wringer, we believe. Bridges rebelled at first, but she was induced to try it again and again, until she came to the conclusion, "Shure, that it was a wonderful savin' to the hands;" and certainly the clothes were never so *rapidly* and *thoroughly* wrung in our house before, nor so *quickly dried.* We think Putnam's Wringer is a great institution.—*N. Y. Illustrated News, Jan. 30, 1864.*

A GOOD THING.—If any lady wants a Clothes Wringer, we do not believe she can do better than obtain one of those made by the Putnam Manufacturing Company. *It is strong, simple, easily managed, and not at all liable to get out of repair.* We have tried one, and know that it is "a good thing."—*The Union, Jan. 9, 1864.*

WARREN MADE EASY.—Among all the inventions to assist in the labors of the laundry, there is nothing to surpass the Putnam Clothes Wringer. It is strong and durable, lasting three times longer than any other, and so arranged with spiral springs, that the thickest and thinnest fabrics are alike wrung almost entirely dry. We recommend this article to housekeepers as the best Wringer in existence. We need not say anything about the useful advantage derived from a good Clothes Wringer, for it is hardly likely that any woman with common sense, who has ever tried to wring out heavy clothes with her own hands in the old-fashioned way, will ask for comments in its favor.—*Mrs. Hankin's Home Gazette, Jan. 31, 1864.*

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.—It is always with pleasure that we notice any real progress in the substitution of machinery for processes before performed by human toil. The Putnam Clothes Wringer is entitled to the claim of the best and highest success hitherto attained in the way of wringing clothes. We have tested it alongside of the *next* best. Its advantages are, 1st, it is *simpler* in construction, *less likely* to get out of order, and *easier replaced* in part; 2d, it is *self-adjusting* by its spiral springs, so as to wring equally well a *pocket handkerchief* or a *bed blanket.*—*New-York Freeman's Journal, February, 1864.*

THE PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER is simple, and does its work effectually. It seems to us the one *best adapted to the purpose*, and we cheerfully recommend it to our readers after giving it a fair trial.—*Home Journal, Jan., 1864.*

*** It is one of the characteristics of the age that science invades all departments, all circles; that she goes through the kingdom, even into the kitchen, making all the process of labor easier and more economical. We have happy experience of this in one of the late inventions. Saving the wear of clothes, labor and time, is that new comfort known as Putnam's Clothes Wringer. It *really does all* that it promises to do, *as we know*, and this is saying all that need be said.—*New-York Examiner, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1864.*

*** A few weeks since we made a brief notice of Putnam's Clothes Wringer. Having since seen it more fully tested, we are able to confirm with emphasis all we we then said in its praise. It has *proved* to be all and more than we expected. It does its work thoroughly, and *without the least injury to the fabric.* Whatever may be the merits of other wringers

REAL ESTATE.

A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE for private residence for sale, at a great bargain, by reason of the owner having purchased a larger house, corner of Court-st. and 3d-place, Brooklyn. The house is 20 by 40 feet, and 32 by 125 feet 6 inches, containing 15 rooms, marble mantels, bath-room, range, furnace, &c. &c. Lot has fine water; fruit; shade trees; grapery; ornamental railings to pavement; and is in every respect a desirable location. The reason of this property is not well known to need further description, and is offered at the very low price of $9,500; one-third of it may remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire of JOHN B. HARPER, Nos. 68, 69 and 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 61 First place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; seven brown-stone fronts, and one of stone; the handsomest and best built in the city; complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order; grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly greenery, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location charming, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location charming, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location charming

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

The Danish War Question in Parliament.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

FRENCH SCRIBBLING IN ITALY.

THE DANISH WAR

BEGUN IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to recent events in Denmark, and to the duty of the Government to adhere to the engagements entered into by the Federal powers with Denmark. He (the Marquis) had always been of opinion that the Duchies were essentially Danish, and that the Germans had no right to them. He thought that the Government had done right in refusing to be a party to the coercion of Denmark. He hoped that the Government would not be induced to depart from the policy they had hitherto pursued.

The Earl of Clarendon, under the circumstances, could not refrain from expressing his satisfaction at the course which the Government had taken in this matter. He thought that the Government had done right in refusing to be a party to the coercion of Denmark. He hoped that the Government would not be induced to depart from the policy they had hitherto pursued.

The Earl of Malmesbury, under the circumstances stated by the noble Earl, would not have thought it right to have taken any other course than that which the Government had taken. He thought that the noble Earl had done right in refusing to be a party to the coercion of Denmark.

The Duke of Somerset said that those who had supported the Government in the matter had done right in refusing to be a party to the coercion of Denmark.

The Duke of Argyll said that those who had supported the Government in the matter

WATER WHEELS

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

PROPOSALS.

DIVIDENDS.

PROPOSALS.